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SHULTZ

SEEDS

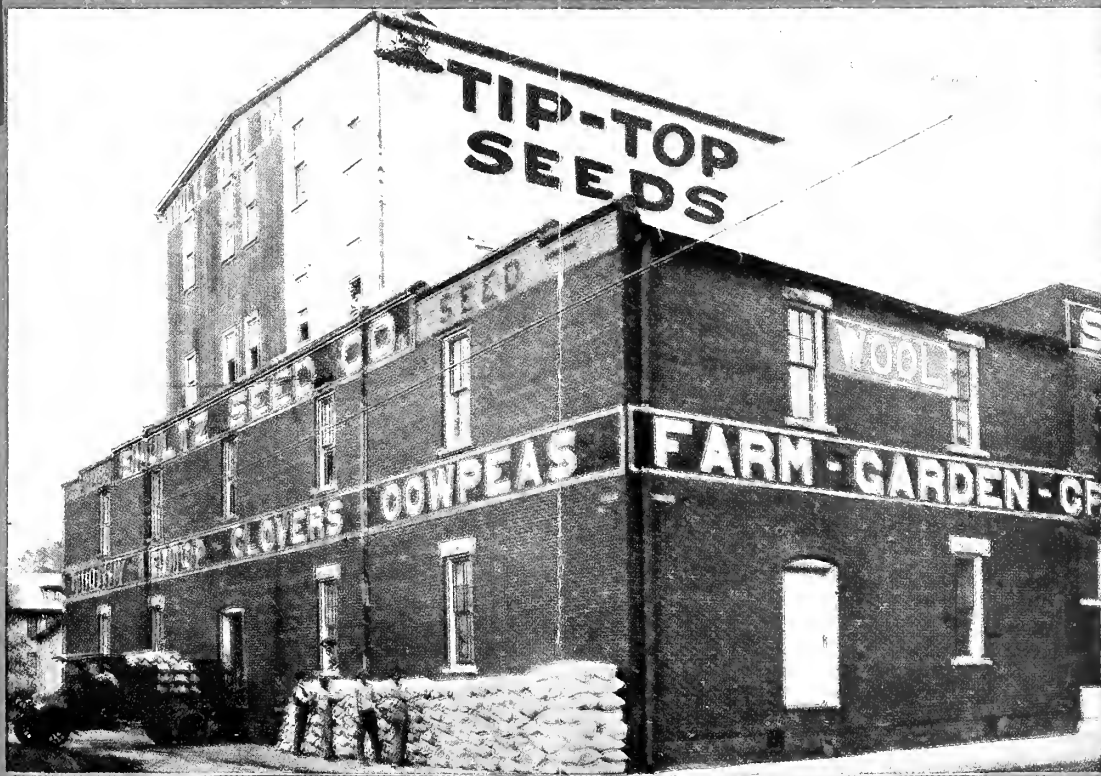
Shultz Seed Co.
Olney, Ill.



56th Year 1923



CROP PRODUCED FROM *TIP-TOP* CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED



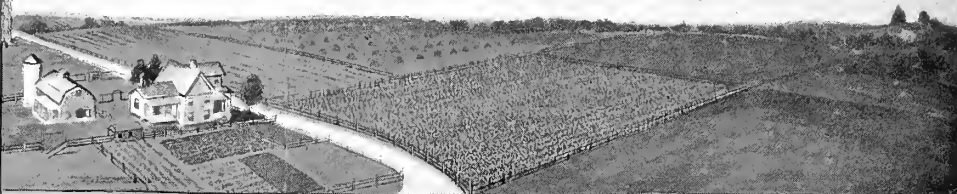
OUR RECLEANING PLANT

Quick Mails Make Near Neighbors of us all

BY THIS SIGN YOU

KNOW THE QUALITY

**SHULTZ'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX**



No Matter Where You Live

Shultz's Bred-Up Seeds are as Close as Your Mail Box

Not every community has a reliable seed store. Every seed store does not have a Seed-Growing Seed-Farm, a Seed-Testing Laboratory or Trial Grounds, or a staff of seed specialists to make its service efficient, yet we are as near as your mail box.

"QUALITY SEEDS" is Our Slogan and the Conditions of every Sale are

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back

A Guarantee to Be of Service must be clear and have a well defined meaning and be based on reason and fairness to both parties. We, of course, positively give no guarantee expressly or implied, as to size, certainty or quality of crops. No reasonable person expects this but here is

About Representations. We try not only to be truthful to the letter and the spirit of all our representations, but to even avoid making misleading suggestions. We try to make our seeds good enough to please you before they are shipped, but if we fail in this, **SCHULTZ'S STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** absolutely takes care of all mistakes or differences of opinion.

Shultz's Stringless Guarantee

This Guarantee Means Just What It Says and we fully understand that we must make our seeds good enough to be satisfactory to you or there is no sale.

Your Judgment Is Final. Your Word Sufficient.

You Are Made Judge and Jury. The seeds are shipped to you subject to your examination and final acceptance within ten days after arrival at your station. These ten days are allowed for you to make your own germination tests, examination for purity, etc.

Some seedsmen may offer to sell you anything they think you will buy. We will not even sell you any variety of seed until by some test, observation or information, we have reason to believe that it is desirable for our customers. We want your confidence in our ability and reliability as "folks" and as "seedsmen." What is more, we want to deserve it.

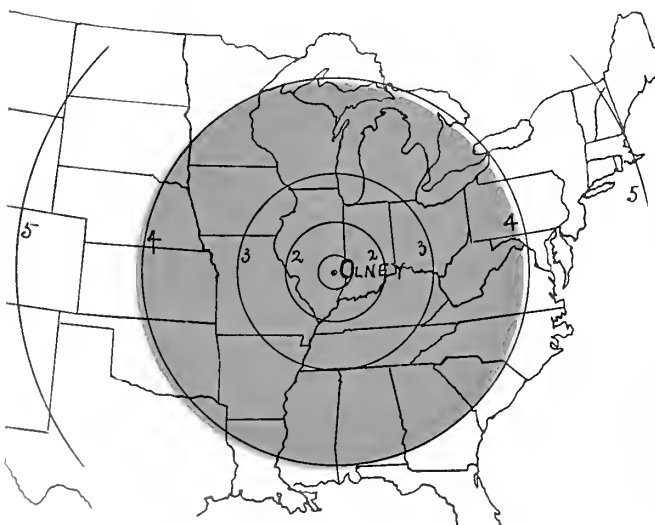
Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back. We want to be as liberal and fair as could be reasonably expected. If for any reason the seeds are not entirely satisfactory to you, or you don't "feel just right" about the investment, you may then re-ship the seeds to us (by freight if over 35 lbs.) in original bags, just as you received them. On return of the seeds, we will refund you the purchase price and pay freight both ways without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked.

All seeds, or claims arising therefrom, are to be paid for in funds current in Olney, Illinois, when delivered F. O. B. our stations, subject only to these conditions, as given here, which puts all the "strings" absolutely in your hands.

Parcel Post Zone Rates

Zone	A glance at the Map will show the zone you are in, measuring from Olney. The Parcel Post rates are as follows on f. o. b. shipments.	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Weight limit
1	Within 50 miles	4c	1c	70 lbs.
2	Within 50 to 150 miles	4c	1c	70 lbs.
3	Within 150 to 300 miles	6c	2c	70 lbs.
4	Within 300 to 600 miles	7c	4c	50 lbs.
5	Within 600 to 1,000 miles	8c	6c	50 lbs.
6	Within 1,000 to 1,400 miles	9c	8c	50 lbs.

Allow one pound extra for packing and sacks, as our seeds are up net which means "full weight."



NOTE HOW NEAR YOU ARE TO OLNEY

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Alfalfa

TIP-TOP BRAND

SEND FOR OUR BOOK ON ALFALFA GROWING
GROW THE MOST LUXURIANT OF ALL CROPS

Alfalfa Greatest Forage Plant Known—We have a 66-page book we send to every customer covering the growing of the crop, its preparation, Seed and Seeding and, in fact, everything necessary to know about the growing of this valuable crop.

Growing Alfalfa is dependent on the grower himself. It's an easy crop to grow if proper precautions are taken, but it's absolutely necessary to buy fresh new crop seed of the very best quality. It is necessary to have a good seed bed. It is necessary to inoculate the seed. It cannot be sown on sour or acid soil without liming. An Alfalfa stand can only be secured by careful attention to above. Any of the above reasons will keep you from success.

Alfalfa Can Be Readily Grown on nearly any farm in this section if you will carefully follow the instructions in our "Alfalfa" Book. Alfalfa is worth double to you over any other crop you have grown. Because some neighbor has failed is no reason you cannot succeed. Follow the rules and success is yours.

Our "Tip-Top" Brand the Best—"Tip-Top" Brand seed is produced under proper climatic conditions necessary to the production of good high class seed. Remember when ordering that we handle the very best qualities which can be grown. We do not handle irrigated or imported Clovers, we handle the Kansas grown and seed from the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska.

Our Prices are the most reasonable that can be secured, based on quality that we give you.

Farmers are Beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of this crop, as indicated in the greater use of the seed. Our sales of re-cleaned Alfalfa seed has doubled in the last three years. Be alive, put Alfalfa into one of those fields. Beat your neighbor, by growing twice as much hay per acre than he does. A small Alfalfa field is a little gold mine right there on your own farm. Why plod along in the same old rut year after year. The returns of an acre of Alfalfa will exceed that of any other crop. Hardy Northern grown varieties will not winterkill. In the Dakotas where it gets bitterly cold, is grown some of the finest Alfalfa, and farmers in states like Illinois will say "I can't grow Alfalfa on my farm, it freezes in the winter."

Alfalfa Can Be Grown Anywhere if you get hardy Northern grown seed. We are large handlers of Hardy Strains of Alfalfa. We are especially well supplied with hardy Northern grown seeds. We have made a careful study of the requirements in your section and feel that we can take care of your order better than others. We have Kansas grown seed, and fine lots from Dakota and Montana. We have the following varieties to offer you.

Common Alfalfa—This variety of Alfalfa is grown on most of the farms in this country. Most of our supplies of this seed come from the Northwest and has been grown there, that makes it desirable for the Northern or Eastern states. This seed will give you the best of results and we urge you to place your order early for some of it. Crop is not large of the desirable qualities and we suggest that you send to us for samples and prices whenever you are in the market. See other varieties above.



Buy Your Seed Now.

Kansas—Western grown.

Western Grown—Seed from the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Liscom—Belongs to same species as Grimm. There is no harder strain.

Grimm—This strain withstands the hardest winters. It makes heavy growth. It is of strong vitality.

All of the above varieties are now in stock for prompt shipment to our customers.

Always write for samples and our latest price list.



60-PAGE BOOK
WITH EVERY
ORDER

Sweet Clover

Our Sweet Clover
Book Tells Every-
thing Necessary.

THE GREAT SOIL RENOVATOR FOR WASTE LAND AND RUN-DOWN FARMS

No Other Crop has gained such favor as a cultivated crop so rapidly as has Sweet Clover. It has become one of our most valuable hay and pasture crops, but its value for improvement of the soil is without an equal. Sweet Clover makes a strong, vigorous growth and is the most hardy plant of the Clover family. It will make a crop on land where nothing else will grow.

White Blossom Biennial Variety—This is the most popular variety. It meets a long felt want for a legume that will thrive on poor soil, under adverse conditions. It produces enormous quantities of succulent pasture. Cattle and sheep do not bloat on it. Because it can be pastured in the more humid regions whether wet or dry, makes it more desirable for pasturing than Alfalfa.

The Seed Crop of White Blossom variety makes it a very profitable crop, for it not only sells at a good price but yields extremely well, 4 to 8 bushels being not at all uncommon.

It is Necessary to be careful in buying seed of this variety, because unscrupulous seedsmen sometimes mix the cheaper annual Sweet Clover with it. It is also necessary to get good seed free from noxious weeds.

Sow Scarified Seed—To get a stand of Sweet Clover it is necessary to sow scarified Sweet Clover. Experiments have shown that 40 to 80 per cent are hard seeds that will not germinate because the seed coat is so hard that moisture will not penetrate it.

When This Seed goes through the scarified machine, it cuts that hard coat of the seed in such a way that moisture will penetrate to the embryo of the seed.

10 Pounds of Scarified Seed gives a perfect stand. When you consider that 20 to 30 pounds are generally recommended, you can easily estimate the saving.



60-PAGE BOOK ON SWEET CLOVER

The kind of soil necessary.
The seeding and cultivation.

How to save the hay.

Everything necessary to know about this wonderful plant is contained in this book.

One Free with every order.

A FEW FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE KING OF LEGUMES

1. Sweet Clover will produce a greater cash income per acre than any other crop.
2. It is the greatest soil builder known, not only because of its ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the nodules on its roots, but because of the large amount of humus added to the soil from the decay of the roots.
3. Sweet Clover will grow in soils too low in humus content for any other legumes.
4. The large roots of Sweet Clover facilitate drainage and do much to break up and improve the texture of the soil lying below the reach of the plow; as the roots rapidly decay, the effect is immediate.
5. It cannot be equalled for pasture. It will not only stand more close pasturing but it does not bloat sheep and cattle as do the other Clovers and Alfalfa.
6. It will give a better and greater hay crop on the majority of farms than any other crop you can raise.
7. It is much easier to secure a stand of Sweet Clover than of Alfalfa.
8. It is the most valuable green manure crop that you can grow.
9. The roots decay very rapidly after being plowed up and add a large amount of plant food to the soil.
10. Sweet Clover has more uses than probably any other Clover grown.
11. As a food for bees it has no equal. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States.
12. It is gradually becoming recognized as the great American legume and is gaining recognition in all parts of the country.
13. Sweet Clover is especially valuable to the dairy man either for hay, pasture, or as an ensilage crop.
14. There is no greater crop that can be grown for hogs or young pigs.
15. It will thrive on one-half the rainfall necessary for other legumes.
16. Sweet Clover is useful not only for reclaiming run-down farms, but for new and undeveloped lands.

SWEET CLOVER AS A HAY CROP

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming into favor as a feed for all classes of livestock, and is especially desirable for growing under conditions where other kinds of hay cannot be grown. Sweet Clover will grow on almost any soil and under the most adverse conditions, for it resists drought better than any of the other legumes.

SWEET CLOVER AS A PASTURE CROP

Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and produces the first green bite in the spring and thrives well during the mid-summer drought, enabling one to keep a larger number of animals on a more limited acreage than with any other pasture crop.

There is very little danger of bloating when stock are being pastured upon Sweet Clover, and this fact makes it very desirable as a pasture crop, in fact, much better than Alfalfa.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Hubam Sweet Clover

THE PLANT THAT PRODUCES NECESSARY FERTILIZATION OF THE SOIL IN ONE YEAR WHAT IT HAS ALWAYS TAKEN TWO YEARS BEFORE

Mr. Renter, or Farm Owner: This means real hard cash to you. This plant grows 4 to 7 feet high in four months, makes the same growth as the biennial does in 15 months, and gives you the same value in fertilizing value.

There's No Doubt About It. Its the greatest agricultural discovery in 50 years. You're going to think twice before you use that high priced land two years for sweet clover to be turned under, when Hubam will turn the trick in one year. Then there's the price of the seed. Last year the seed sold for \$75.00 per bushel. This year for \$30.00, and next for, say, perhaps, \$25.00 per bushel as against the white biennial at \$9.00 per bushel. Some difference.

It's a real boon to the farmer. You can use it for hay or pasture as well as a green manure crop. Pasture it in 30 days. Cut it for hay in 90 days. It blooms in 80 days.

As a honey plant, it cannot be equalled. The difference between **Biennial Sweet Clover** and **Hubam**, is that at the end of the first season the biennial plant has a tap root like a parsnip. At the top of this root, about an inch below the surface of the ground, there is a crown with 5 to 50 buds which burst forth early in the next spring.

The roots of **Hubam Sweet Clover** are entirely different at the end of the first season. Although large and vigorous, there are no crowns to start life anew the next spring. It has made the same development in one year

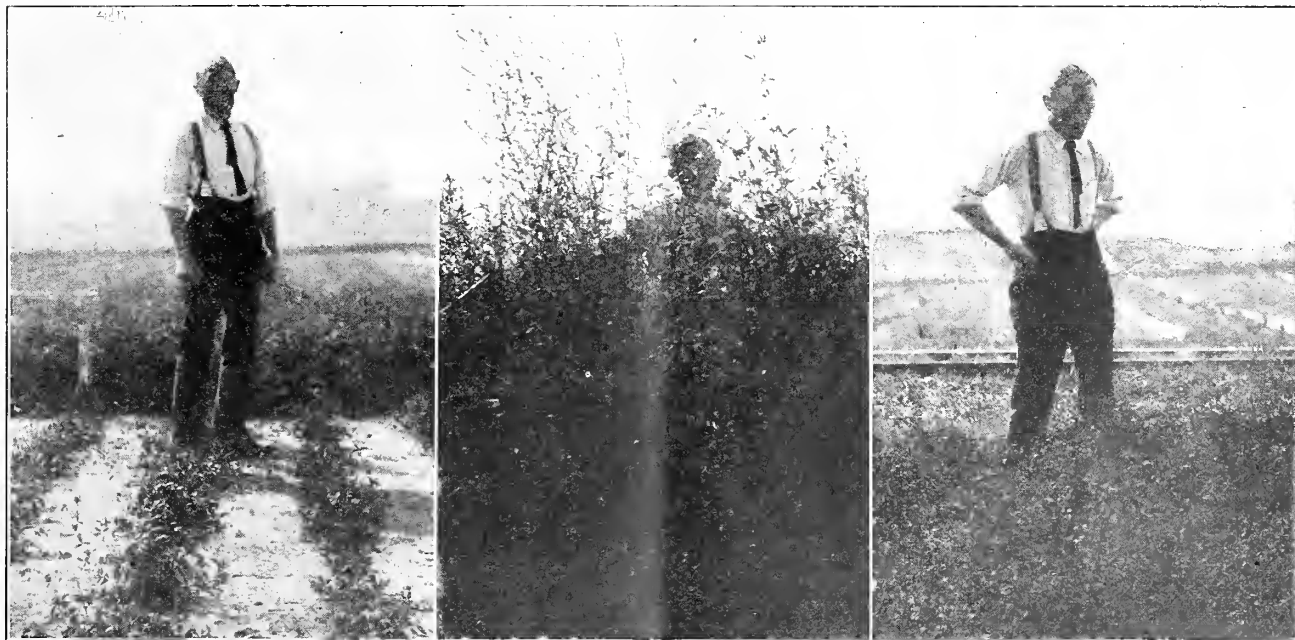
as the biennial does in two. Quick growth is its main characteristic.

Some authorities expect this crop to replace all of the common clovers as soon as sufficient seed is produced in this country. Others have claims equally as strong. However, as all clovers of any importance require two years to mature and set the seed, the annual has a year's advantage in any rotation, so that you can grow your chief money crop one year, and Hubam the next. This makes an enormous saving. As example—Iowa has about 200,000 farmers. Think of the great increase of corn production in the year thus saved. Although the use of green manure has found favor on high priced land when times were good, one is going to think twice before he turns over his high priced land for a year to a crop to be plowed under, when he can use Hubam, after he has taken off his own crop, and get this green manure the same year.

Hubam is a great manure crop, and will build up more farms than all other clovers put together. It furnishes good green pasture for cattle and horses, and makes a good hay crop. When it comes to a bee pasture, it cannot be beaten.

Grow this wonderful crop this year. One lb., 75c, postpaid; 5 lbs., 65c per lb., postpaid. 10 lbs., 50c per lb., express; 100 lbs. lots at 40c per lb., by freight.

Something New—Hubam Sweet Clover Two Years Work Cut Down to One



Medium Red Clover—Hubam Clover—and Biennial White Sweet Clover

Four rows of each clover were seeded side by side on the same day and under exactly the same conditions in the spring of 1920, and photographed on the same day, with the camera the same height and distance from the center of the plats in the fall of 1920 at Ames, Iowa.

The rapid growth of the new Hubam clover as compared with the common clovers is apparent. Its greatest growth will probably be as a green manure, but its value for hay and pasture and for honey production will also be great.



Alsike and Timothy Mixed

Alsike and Timothy Mixed—Both Alsike and Timothy being perennials are especially suited to grow together. Both are partial to moist low lands, ripen the same time, and produce the greatest Hay and Pasture Crop Known. Timothy and Alsike are especially adapted for growing together. Alsike being a legume supplies nitrogen to the soil, thereby promoting the growth of the Timothy and building the soil at the same time. The Timothy supports the Alsike enabling it to make its best and most rapid growth, acts as a protection in winter and keeps it from winter killing. This mixture is one of the greatest crops for reclaiming wet lands which have been recently drained. Recently drained lands are usually sour, containing more or less acid or alkali, making it impossible to plant grain crops. This Alsike and Timothy Mixture is ideal for this kind of land, and produces greater returns than any other crop. Another important fact is that both Alsike and Timothy are perennials. You don't have to sow every year. But when once put in you have a permanent meadow until you want to break it up. Don't overlook this fact when ordering seed for pasture for it is not always convenient to break up a meadow or pasture every two years as is necessary with some of the clovers.

Timothy and Alsike thrive anywhere in the clover belt, as it can be grown anywhere.

Alsike and Timothy a Wonderful Feed—Alsike and Timothy is fast being recognized as a highly desirable hay, by teamsters and horse-men all over the country. It sells at a premium in many markets on account of its high feeding value.

These two Great Crops being sown in mixture, can be had at very reasonable prices. We put our mixtures up in several ways. First, by mixing the two by percentage from the best qualities of each as wanted by the customer. Second, we buy the seed already mixed as threshed out from the mixed hay. This seed while giving good results and being very much cheaper in price is not recommended by us, as against the seed mixed by percentage.

There is absolutely no question in my mind but that money is well spent to buy the two seeds pure and mix them. They give better crops and you know absolutely what you are getting. I guarantee the percentage of our mixtures.

Try this great pasture mixture and be convinced of its merits.

Alsike and Redtop Mixed—I want to call your attention to one of the finest mixtures for sour, acid soils where Timothy does not do well. Plant this mixture in your second bottoms, and note the difference in your Hay. The Redtop being a plant that stands much punishment keeps the Alsike plant off the ground and at cutting time every spear of the mixed hay can be saved, for the ground looks like it has been shaved after the mower goes over it. This mixture makes a succulent Hay and horses and cattle do well upon it.

See Price List.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY A WONDERFUL FEED

An ideal mixture for meadows and pastures. In all of our mixtures you will note I am absolutely fair with you as to the percentage of each you get. I do not attempt to befuddle you as to there being a larger percentage of Clovers than Timothy used. I state plainly in my price list the percentage used and the price. I do not use inferior seeds in our mixtures but give you what you should have at a fair value.

ADVANTAGES OF SOWING CLOVER, ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXED:

It makes an excellent quality of Hay, and is without question the most palatable and nutritious hay which can be grown. This mixture is a great soil builder and will make a larger crop of hay than either sowed alone.

Red Clover and Timothy Mixed

This mixture produces a better quality of hay where sown together and the hay is much easier to handle when they are sowed in combination. Clover Hay is hard to cure alone, but when with Timothy cures more readily and goes into the barn in better condition. Many of my farmer friends grow this mixture around Olney and like it. Send for samples and prices.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Soy Beans

OF TESTED QUALITY

I Consider Soy Beans the Greatest Crop you can grow. Soy Beans are no experiment. They grow in all parts of the county. Their high feeding value, and usefulness as soil improvers makes them exceedingly valuable additions to your list of field crops. No crop has increased in popularity in recent years more than Soy Beans and is one of the most profitable crops throughout the corn belt.

Generally Speaking, Soy Beans require the same temperature as Corn. They are wonderful soil improvers, being legumes they take the nitrogen from the air and store it on the roots in the form of nodules, thereby improving the soil in which they are grown.

Soy Beans are Often Used as a Soiling Crop, pasture crop, Hay crop or seed crop. As a soiling crop for cows, no crop surpasses them for high yield of milk. Hogs turned into Soy Beans as the beans are forming make a wonderful growth.

Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions about twelve tons fresh fodder per acre. In making seed crop they produce 25 to 40 bushels of Seed which makes a very profitable return when sold to seedsmen.

If Seed is Grown for Feed it is equal to oil-meal in feeding value, and butter made from milk cows fed on Soy Bean meal, is claimed to have exceedingly fine texture and flavor.

Soy Beans are Extensively Grown with Cow Peas. They hold the Cow Pea vines off the ground and greatly facilitate the harvesting and curing of the crop.

A FEW FACTS ON SOY BEANS

1. They make one of the best protein forage feeds for cattle.
2. They build up the soil like clover and nothing beats them for a green manure crop.
3. They are not particular as to the kind of soil. They make a satisfactory growth on poor soils if inoculated.
4. Soy Beans will grow on an acid soil that will not produce clover.
5. They can be grown as far North as corn, as far south as cotton.
6. They may be planted over a period of from early spring until midsummer.
7. They will resist drought as well as any crop we know of.
8. They are the most satisfactory crop to use in a short rotation. They may be used as a whole season crop as with corn, or they may be used as a part season crop following small grain.
9. Soy Beans should be sown at the rate of from 20 to 30 pounds to the acre when drilled and 60 to 75 pounds to the acre broadcasted.
10. They may be cut for hay any time after the pods begin to form.
11. Soy Bean hay contains more digestible nutriment and more carbohydrates than any other hay.
12. They will make from two to five tons of silage per acre.
13. Use one ton of Soy Beans to two tons of corn and it will produce the finest silage you have ever fed.
14. Soy Beans are equal, pound for pound, to oil meal in feeding value.
15. Soy Beans are especially desirable for feeding dairy cows, and a better grade of butter can be made when feeding Soy Beans than from any other feed.



VARIETIES

MAMMOTH YELLOW
MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW
ITO SAN
EARLY BROWN
HOLLY BROOK
BLACK EBONY

CULTURAL BOOK

With every order. Gives information how to plant, prepare the ground, cultivate, save the crop and all necessary information.

INOCULATION

Soy Beans Inoculation should always be used. In moist soils there is no bacteria to start the nodules on the roots. Our "Nodule-Bacter" accomplishes this result. I guarantee results. If after using this Inoculation, you find no nodules on the growing plants, I guarantee to return your money.

See Price List.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



TIMOTHY

TIP-TOP BRAND

BUY TIMOTHY SEED WHERE THE BEST IS PRODUCED—BUY DIRECT FROM GROWERS THROUGH US



Seeding. Timothy may be sown in the fall or spring. Fall seeding is extensively practiced and the general custom is to sow Timothy on the stubble in the fall and follow with a good harrowing, or else sow it with a crop of fall wheat. The advantages of fall sown Timothy on the stubble are: Timothy does not have to contend with the weeds or the nurse crop, and it makes a much heavier growth than Timothy sown with a grain crop the next spring, and produces a good hay crop and some fall pasture the following year. The seed should be sown quite early in the fall in order that the plants may get a good start before frost. Clover is generally added in the spring when the ground is frozen and honey-combed with cracks.

Soil. Timothy grows best on moist loams and clays rich in humus. The soil should be finely pulverized as the seed, which is very small, should not be covered too deeply.

Timothy, Our Specialty — Illinois and Iowa produce the bulk of the Timothy raised in this country. We are situated in a large grass growing section producing much Timothy, which makes it possible for us to offer you seed at a price that is reasonable, and often below what other responsible firms are offering it at. When growers are situated within hauling distance of the seed house and deliver to our door you know we can offer you extraordinary values in Timothy Seed.

Hardy Northern Grown Seed from Timothy Headquarters. We have specialized in Timothy for years, and are today one of the largest handlers of this commodity. Our "Tip-Top" Brand has a wonderful reputation all over this section and Europe, where we export large quantities. We are advantageously situated in one of America's greatest Timothy sections and have buying connections that enable us to buy the choicest and finest seed. We clean, grade and test our Timothy by superior methods, made possible by years of study and experience and specially built cleaning machinery.



As a Result, for quality
"Tip-Top" Timothy stands su-

preme, unrivaled for purity and germination. Our Timothy is noted for its even high quality, testing 99½ per cent in purity. Seedsmen from all over the world come to this section for the choicest seed. Buying as we do in enormous quantities, and cleaning in car lots only gives us a decided advantage over smaller firms.

We Have Specialized in Timothy to such an extent that we have our plant especially equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery for handling and cleaning Timothy. All this shows you why we are able to offer the highest quality at the lowest price.

Be Sure You See Our Seed. Write for samples. We furnish the highest quality to our customers. Taking into consideration the small amount necessary to sow an acre, it does not pay to buy the lower grades of seeds. The saving you make on lower grades is but a small item, and the difference in results are large. We put in every effort to accumulate during the marketing season, large stocks of seed, such as will meet the requirements of our "Tip-Top" Brand.

We Give Real Value. There is a wide range of value in the seeds put out by different dealers. One dealer may put in small berried Timothy of low germination which will not affect the purity test, but will mean a big loss in getting a good crop. It is hard for a farmer to determine values.

Our Seed All New Crop. Being located as we are in the growing district makes it possible for us to know the origin of the greater part of our seeds. Every pound of Timothy we now offer you is of new crop seed and when one considers the fact that Timothy loses vitality very quickly, he should be certain that he knows that the seed he sows is of the new crop.

We Want Our Customers to carefully analyze our Timothy, send samples to be tested and know what you are getting. The best seed is the cheapest. It don't pay to swap around in the neighborhood. You pay dearly for low grade seeds of any kind.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



TIMOTHY

TIP-TOP BRAND

SHULTZ'S TESTED SEEDS MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF ALL STATE PURE SEED LAWS



Harvesting. Timothy has the highest feeding value when it is cut right after the "full bloom" stage. At this time the seed is in the dough. If it is to be used for home consumption it should be cut at this time, but if it is to be sold to the city trade it should be allowed to ripen a little more. Timothy hay cures quickly and should not remain in the swath more than a day in good hay- ing weather.

In many sections Timothy is cut for seed, which is most generally quite a profitable manner of handling the crop, for although Timothy seed is not usually very high in price, it is a heavy yielder, and can be harvested without much expense.

You Should Sow Timothy as free of weeds as possible to get it. Our Timothy buyers have been at it for years. They travel through the producing country. When we load seed at an outside station we identify every bag with a tag. If we buy three lots of seed from Bill Jones an invoice is made out for the cars and under Bill Jones' name will appear three lots identified by a number and this corresponding number is on a tag on each bag of that lot. When it comes to the plant every individual lot is sampled and brought to the laboratory for test of each particular lot. If we find certain weeds which we know we cannot get out, we keep the lot in a separate place, only allowing those lots to go to the cleaners that we know will make good seed. This individual selection of growers lots is the foundation in getting the good thick stands we all want to have in our fields.

Why Buy Old Seed that has been sold around the country from dealer to dealer, without any record being kept of the year in which it was grown. Get it direct from Timothy headquarters where it comes from the highest producing fields, and is then re-cleaned and tested in the most up-to-date plant in the country, looked after by experts who are proud of the quality turned out to their trade.

Drop Us a Line and Get Our Samples. All our seeds are backed by our absolute guarantee. Our seeds are real value. Don't delay. The market is low now. Bound to be higher. Then is the biggest demand for seed this spring. Now is the time to buy to advantage. Order early and get the cream of the stock.

Great Value for Feeding. Timothy Hay is very palatable, easily cured, and can be preserved for a long time. Timothy always sells at a premium on the market as it is very nourishing, being a great horse feed, as well as for cattle. The time of cutting is very important, being best to cut while still in the milk. When mixed with Clovers it produces one of the best roughages for live-stock. As it is eaten readily, is palatable, rich, free from dust and easily digested. On an average soil it is commonly mixed with Mammoth, Alsike or Medium Red, but on clay soils is best mixed with Alsike. For pasturing it is best mixed with Red Top or other Grasses, as close pasturing is injurious to it. Does best on prairie soil.

Easy to Raise—Cheapest for Hay. Timothy takes less labor than other hay. With the high cost of labor, Timothy can be grown to great advantage in place of grain crops. We think that a

great acreage of Timothy will be put in this spring. Farm labor is not only high, but scarce and now is the time to turn your fields to grasses. Timothy Hay is made easier than any other hay, and there is less risk and waste in handling, cures quick and easily, and can be put in the mow with but little delay. It is best cut in Early July on account of the hot dry days for curing, and there is but little rainfall then.

Timothy is the Greatest of All Grasses. As a hay crop it has long been the standard, being adapted to a wider range of conditions, over a wider territory than any of the cultivated grasses. Timothy is best adapted to the Central West and Eastern States. Quite a bit of Timothy is grown in the mountain valleys of Idaho.

No other grass will stand the extremes of climatic conditions or compare in average yields or feeding value. It is a short lived perennial, heavy for its bulk and produces the very best quality of hay. It stools out and forms compact stools of broad leaves which gives the hay its quality.

The Time of Cutting is not so exact as with other hay, although there is a definite time to cut to retain the protein value, and color to the hay. It can be stored to better advantage than other hay and where stored in a closed barn, the rich green color is retained.

When the Hay is Cut right after the seed is formed, cattle eat it more readily than when cut at earlier or later periods. There is not a great deal of difference in the food nutrients as the nitrogen in the plants decreases as it gets riper. In a favorable season the best time to cut is in the dough stage right after the seed forms.

When You Can put in Timothy Hay at a cost of about 50c to 75c per acre for seed, and take into consideration the little labor it takes the whole season through, you certainly can save money by putting in this hay.





Famous Red Top Seed

THE GREATEST HAY-PASTURE CROP

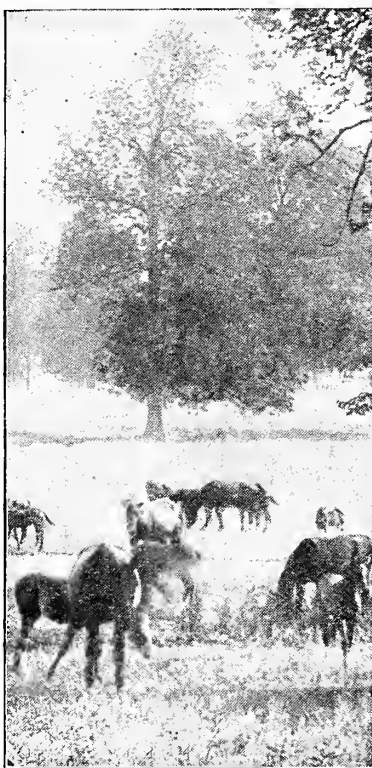
Around Olney is the famous Redtop Growing Section. In this region is grown practically all the Redtop Seed that supplies the world. One section of our plant does nothing else but clean Redtop Seed and turns out 1,000 bags a week of the finest, cleanest Redtop seed grown.

We have contracted as high as 35 cars to a single large seed concern in the exporting business, and during normal times it is not unusual to have a dozen buyers for European concerns at our plant buying Redtop for shipment to England, Scotland, Germany and France.

The Finest Redtop Seed comes off the prairie soil here. While it grows very rank on wet soil, having an impervious subsoil, yet our finest yields of hay are on the open prairie.

IT WILL FLOURISH on wet, undrained soil, especially acid soil and is especially adapted to the clay soil of Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Kentucky, and the New England States.

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE for pasture and Mixtures. Redtop is a very valuable grass to grow with Timothy and Clovers, especially Alsike or Timothy. It fills the lower part of the swath and fills the bottom thereby increasing tonnage and forming thick heavy sod. When you have trouble getting a stand of grass, you should certainly try Redtop. It will succeed where others fail. In the sections where many farmers grow only Redtop and cattle, the great value of this grass is readily understood. I have seen the sod of Redtop, absolutely cut to pieces in the field by the hoofs of cattle pasturing on it when it was wet and rainy weather, and too many cattle being pastured. In fact, it



was cut to a muddy mire in many places. These cattle were taken off only three months previous to a hay crop and on this field grew a magnificent hay crop.

It is now a custom here to disc a Redtop field after a few years because it seems so get sod bound and discing will double the stand of hay.

REDTOP IS RELISHED by all live stock but in this section they thresh the seed out which they sell, and the threshed hay is fed to horses and cattle and is relished by all live stock. When properly handled it is the most palatable of all hay and pasture grasses.

REDTOP PASTURES should be kept closely cropped as the young grass is much more palatable than if allowed to grow more rank. To make the finest hay, cut before it gets ripe, when it is just turning ripe. It then makes the finest hay.

IT IS EASY TO GET A STAND of Redtop. Most everybody sows it broadcast and four pounds per acre of our "Tip-Top" Brand makes a fine sowing, although we recommend 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. On rough land it is sown broadcast on the ground, but it is best where possible to have a fine seed bed.

FOR WASHING HILLSIDES or gullies it cannot be beaten for stopping the washing, for it forms a thick sod that catches and holds the sod.

OWING TO THE SMALL SIZE of the seeds and its low price it can be seeded cheaper than any other seeds. We pack this seed for sale as follows:

	Per 100 lbs.
Tip Top Brand	Purity 95; Germ. 90; \$22.00
Lucky Strike Brand	" 90 " 85 21.00
Hickory Tree Brand	" 85 " 80 20.00
Silver Coin Brand	" 80 " 75 19.00
Unhulled	12.00
Bright Chaff	3.00

The only difference between "Tip-Top" and "Lucky Strike" is that "Lucky Strike" has 5 per cent more unhulled seed still in it. Hickory Tree and Silver Coin Brands have green leaves or black specks in them which cannot be cleaned out. Send for samples of what you want to see.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

To the Southeast of us across the Kentucky line is the famous Kentucky Blue Grass Section. It is the King of Grasses and stands head and shoulders above them all when it comes to a permanent pasture. No stock farm can afford to be without a Blue Grass Pasture. It is not only the most palatable of pasture grasses but is the most nutritious and richest in protein and ether extract than any other grass.

The seed we offer is strictly reliable in every respect. "Tip-Top" Brand Blue Grass weighs 21 to 23 lbs. per measured bushel, is extra fancy new crop and we guarantee its germination. Price: 5 lbs. or over, 40c per lb. Ask for prices on larger lots.

"Lucky Strike" Blue Grass—This is an extra quality of Blue Grass, although not as heavy as our "Tip-Top" Brand. It is first class new crop seed and we guarantee the germination. Price: 5 lbs., or more, 35c per lb. Ask for prices on larger lots.

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

INOCULATION

GROW LARGER CROPS—IMPROVE YOUR LAND

A CASE NEAR HOME

Did you notice the even stand of clover represented in the pictures on pages 4 and 5? The reason why that was such a dandy piece of clover was due not only to high class seed but to inoculation. The seed that produced that Clover was inoculated with Nodule Bacter before it was sown. Nodule Bacter not only hastens maturity and brings up the yield but increases the feeding value of the crop and the fertility of the land. It certainly paid Mr. Stadge to inoculate when he put in that piece of Red Clover.

WHAT INOCULATION MEANS

There is not sufficient bacteria in most soils for the best growth. In most cases they die out on account of the souring of the soil, as these bacteria positively will not live in an acid soil. Take the entire country over and there is not one acre in forty that will grow Red Clover, Sweet Clover or Alfalfa successfully without inoculation. The thing to do then is to sow these necessary bacteria right with the seed so they will be there and on the job at the right time. The most simple economical, accurate, and dependable way of doing this is by means of sprinkling the seed with Nodule Bacter. The transfer of soil is not only dangerous but uncertain, as so few of the germs ever get to the root of the plant. Nitro Bacter is prepared and tested by scientists. It consists of pure tested cultures of active, vigorous, pure strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria for inoculating the seeds of the legumes. For an example, Red Clover takes a different culture than Alfalfa and Sweet Clover. We can arrange to have the right culture for the particular crop. Be sure to specify the kind of legume for which you wish Nodule Bacter, as we can take care of you on all of them.



PRICES	
One Peck size	-----\$.40
Two Peck size	----- .60
One Bushel size	----- 1.00
Five Bushel size	----- 4.00
Above for Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike, etc.	
FOR COW PEAS and SOY BEANS	
Two Peck size	----- .40
One Bushel size	----- .60
Two Bushel size	----- 1.00
Ten Bushel size	----- 4.00

BENEFITS FROM INOCULATION

Nearly everyone understands and fully realizes that the great value derived from all leguminous plants such as the Clovers, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, etc., is due to their being Nitrogen gathering plants. They root deeply, make splendid crops, but their value as fertilizing plants is due to the Nitrogen gathered by the bacteria and stored in the nodules on the roots.

The more nodules there are, the more healthy and vigorous the plant, and the greater the increase in the fertility of the land. The nodules are responsible for a healthier plant and a more rapid and vigorous growth. This in turn means an increased yield in the crop.

Inoculated legumes, by taking their Nitrogen from the air, save the soil that much; but when not inoculated they do not have the beneficial effects of legumes, but drain the soil of its nitrogen the same as wheat or corn or any other non-leguminous crop.

Since inoculated legumes have more access to nitrogen than those not treated, the surplus nitrogen goes to the benefit of future crops. The roots of inoculated legumes are more vigorous and thrifty and reach down deeper in the soil so that they have access to elements that are not within reach of other crops. The surplus is stored in the plants and is left for the benefit of future crops.

NODULE GERM AT PRE-WAR PRICES

We are able to offer Nodule Bacteria at pre-war prices again. Each year our customers use more of it and this year our stocks will be double those of any previous year.

Look at our prices on Nodule Bacter and figure the cost of the seed, value of your time, and risk of getting a poor stand. Glance at the low figures of Nodule Bacter at pre-war prices and you will see that one simply can not afford to take the risk of not using it. The benefits of using Nodule Bacter are too great. Be sure to specify the particular legume you are going to use the nodule germ on. It is simple and easy to apply, full directions are in each bottle.

Efficient Seed Service

It is a well recognized fact that the Farm Bureau and Farm Agents are doing a wonderfully intelligent work for the farmers of the great agricultural regions of the United States. The work they are doing in encouraging farmers to plant only Pure Seeds, to not sow Unclean Seed, is gradually making itself felt among the intelligent class of farmers in this country.

These men are specially trained for advising farmers in all that pertains to raising and cultivating of farm land, and the proper and best fertilizer for any type of soil, and for the betterment of the farmer's condition in general.

The Shultz Seed Co., while having an unbroken record of 56 years in supplying farmers with good seeds, believed in the investment to the extent of employing my services in advising their customers in crop rotation, special crops best adapted to a particular section, and furnish any information wanted by their customers.

Having been raised on a farm myself, besides five years of practical seed work with one of the largest firms, I feel fitted to help you in this particular line of work.

Our business is not the mere supplying of seed alone, but that of supplying Seed Service. This season we found that it was necessary for us to use the utmost care in gathering stocks that would suit the critical demands of our cus-

tomers. We found but little clover seed at hand that we could use while the same held true with Timothy Seed, and with most varieties except Red Top and Cow Peas. More hard work was necessary to locate, investigate, test and bring in seed that our customers would demand and which would answer to our own rigid requirements. We have worked hard, but feel that we are well repaid for we now have one of the finest stocks we have ever had, at a time when high quality seed like it is nearly impossible to find. What is most gratifying is to know that we can take care of our customers to the very best advantage at a time when quality seed is short. This element comes in because the full, positive knowledge of quantity, heredity, and price values is impossible to determine otherwise. For over half a century we have been stabilizing this faith that our customers have placed in Shultz's Seeds.

We have a further interest than the distribution of seeds—we want them to produce to the utmost. To meet this end our Service is yours. Drop us a line about the growing of any crop and it will be answered by one who is in position to give you the information to the best advantage.

FRANK T. SMITH,
Service Department.



Advantages Derived From Growing a Crop of Rape

1. You can secure two crops from the same land.
2. It produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost.
3. Is the greatest forage for sheep that can be grown.
4. A better finish can be put on a lot of hogs when being pastured upon Rape than by pasturing on any other crop.
5. Rape can be sown at the cost of about 30 to 40 cents per acre and no other such an amount of green feed can be produced for as small an outlay for seed.
6. Rape is succulent, nutritious, palatable food for all stock.

Rape One of Most Profitable Crops

Rape is now considered one of the most valuable forage crops. If you have never tried it, don't fail to do so now. You can sow from early Spring till August and on any soil.

Rape sown in Corn at last cultivation will produce a growth of most succulent forage, 15 to 20 inches in height. It thrives best in cool weather and produces abundant forage even after hard freezing weather commences.

It is greatly relished by Sheep and Hogs and phenomenal returns have been made from pasturing Hogs and Sheep on Rape.

At the Iowa Station sixty bushels of Oats and 18 tons of Rape per acre were made; the Oats and Rape being sown together in the Spring. The Rape did not interfere with the harvesting of the Oats.

Rape will increase the yielding power and not rob it of fertility. It is not only possible to grow a small grain or corn on your land but also possible to grow an enormous quantity of this succulent forage, and by pasturing off the Rape no ill effect on the land will be caused.

The value of Rape for Hog pasture has long been demonstrated as the most economical way of producing pork. Why not try it? We are making you prices on Dwarf Essex Rape. Be sure to get our samples and price. Price Postpaid, 25c per lb. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 12c per lb.

Ask for prices on larger amounts.

RAPE

Our Annual Pasture Mixture

This mixture gives the greatest amount of green feed in the least possible time. This mixture will produce an abundance of green feed when the pastures are bare and brown.

Sow your feed lots and vacant spots on the farm where other crops have failed. Where under adverse conditions you would run short of feed for your stock, a field of this mixture will repay many times its cost. It is the best insurance you will have against paying the feed-man your hard earned cash.

It can be sown in July or August after a crop of Rye, Wheat or Barley has been removed and will provide an abundance of green nutritious feed throughout the late Summer and Fall and early Winter months, at a time when pastures are cropped short and you will have to be feeding your pigs, cows, sheep and cattle high priced grain, which should be turned into cash for other expenses on the farm.

This mixture is of seeds producing annual plants only, is carefully cleaned and free from noxious weeds. We suggest your planting a small patch of this annual mixture.

Price—See price-lists.

The Culture of Rape and Our Annual Pasture Mixture

These two crops can be used in much the same way and succeed under about the same conditions and for this reason we are giving you one method of culture that we believe will cover both crops.

SOIL—These crops will grow on nearly any soil but prefer rich black loam.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—No special preparation of the seed bed is needed. Rape may be sown in connection with some other crop or as a catch crop after some crop has failed or sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. All Annual Pasture Mixtures may be sown in the corn or as a catch crop but most frequently it is used to secure a quick rapid growing pasture on some farm where there is an insufficient supply of pasture grass.

SOWING—These crops may be sown any time from early spring until mid-summer and while rape only requires from 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre we advocate sowing 40 to 50 pounds of the Annual Pasture Mixture. When seeded with these amounts of seed the land furnishes an enormous amount of pasture and a cheap lot of feed can be grown. These crops are especially adapted for pasturing sheep and hogs and we know of no way by which as large an amount of pasture can be secured in a short time as by using either our Annual Pasture Mixture or Rape.



Shultz Pork Producer

This is the mixture that will produce a big crop of succulent feed, and at the same time build up the soil. It will produce more pounds of pork for less money than any other crop.

Make Money Out of Your Pasture

We give special attention to mixtures as to their value for pasture purposes, and find that the demand is constantly increasing for a pasture that will produce pork at a minimum price, and at the same time build up the land. It has long been known that the cheapest way to produce good pork is with good pasture, and this mixture is the one to produce necessary muscle and bone materials in young pigs. Pigs require little or no grain when on this pasture, and is a fine sight when young pigs are up to their back in it.

Rich Hay Crop

This combination mixture makes a better hay than can be gotten by any one crop, and is relished by all classes of live stock. Send for samples and our weekly price list.

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



SEND FOR OUR
BOOKLET

Sudan Grass

SEND FOR OUR
BOOKLET

The Greatest Drought Resister Known

This is the great dry weather crop. It fills the bill for silage, as a dry feed or as a soil crop. Every farm should have a few acres of this wonderful grass. It is an established fact that when other grasses around it are burning up with the drouth, this grass is at its best. It often produces five tons of Hay per acre which is much superior in quality of the Hay produced by other forage crops. All stock relish the hay and thrive upon it. The plant is a wonderful stooler sometimes as many as 100 stems are produced from a single seed.

Sudan Is Easy To Grow

It requires no special quality in the soil. It seems to succeed equally well on Black Clay or Sandy loams. Weather conditions have but little effect on it and it makes a crop under adverse conditions. We have seen it stand out green during the hot dry summer when other forage crops were dry and brown. It is certainly the greatest drought resister known. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing, and stock will prefer it to nature grass. There is no grass you can sow that will stand as much grazing as Sudan Grass. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep like it.

Some Facts About Sudan

An acre will graze five work horses at night, and they will want but little other forage. Six acres will feed five head of cattle over the dry summer months when pastures are dry and brown. Three acres will feed six milk cows.

Harvesting Sudan

If broadcasted, cut with a mower just like any other hay grass. It cures quickly and can be put into rows in a day or less time. It may then be baled or handled loose like other hay. Some times it is cut and bundled with a grain binder. If drilled it may also be cut and bundled with a grain binder or corn harvester. It is best to cut Sudan in the boot stage, just before the heads appear. It is a very nutritious grass, rich in protein and easily digestible.

To Sow Broadcast—Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre with a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is past, on until last of June. If you have no drill sow by hand and harrow in, covering one to one and one-half inches.

To Sow in Drills—Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths of an inch. Cane or Kaffir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. Requires three to six pounds per acre.

Grades and Prices

We specialize in the finest quality of Sudan. Sudan goes off in germination the second year, and there has been quite a lot of Sudan carried from last year by some of the dealers. Be careful to see that you get only new crop absolutely free of Johnson Grass.

We have new crop seed thoroughly cleaned in our own plant, carefully analyzed and tested. Prices vary, but we quote fancy grade subject to change.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List

Buckwheat Profitable

Buckwheat is much underestimated by the farmers of the United States today. It is often looked upon as a crop to be sown as the last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such condition that it could not be put in condition to seed until too late for the sowing of any other crop. The real value of Buckwheat is that it may be worked into rotation and used in a two crop system for seeding the land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown to this crop late in July or early in August and harvesting a second crop of grain from the land with little extra labor.

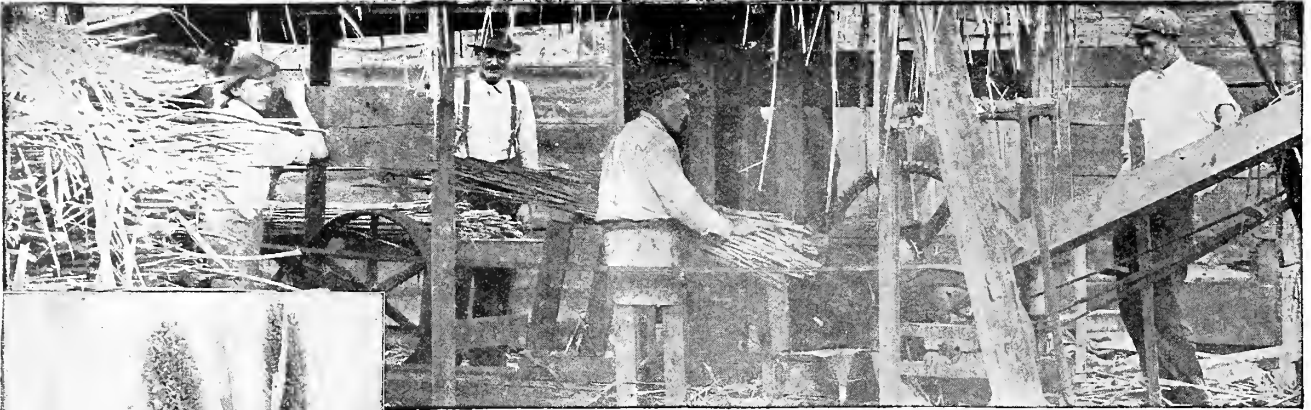
VARIETIES

JAPANESE—Japanese is a variety generally recommended for this section, as it is very productive and succeeds well under Northern conditions. The plant is strong and vigorous and the flowers are not as liable to be injured by the hot weather as the other varieties, and the grain is somewhat larger.

SILVER HULL—The grain is of a light gray color with a thin husk, it is a heavy yielder and very early. It is preferred by the flouring mills to the other varieties because of the high proportion of flour to bran.

See weekly price list for latest prices.





Tip-Top Millet and Sugar Cane

Millet is a Productive Short Season Annuals, exceedingly useful when other crops fail. Because of this characteristic they have become known as catch crops. In the Northern States Millet is grown almost exclusively for hay, and because of this fact, the Millet seed grown in Northern climes does not produce as fine a quality of hay or seed as the Southern Millets, as they become dwarfed and crops grown from Northern seed do not become as tall or grow as fine as Millets grown in the South. That grown in the North, even from Southern seed, deteriorates and becomes what is known as Common Millet. The plants not only grow shorter and coarser in character, but the seed undergoes a decided change which is distinguished by experienced seedsmen.

GOLDEN MILLET—This variety is very popular in the Central and Southern States. It is far superior to common Millet, both in quality and yield. It grows from four to five feet in height and often makes the splendid yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drought-resistant, and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the Southwest.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Is well adapted to the Northern millet growing sections, where there is a reasonable amount of rainfall. Matures quickly and produces a good quality of hay. Is giving excellent results over a wide territory.

COMMON MILLET—The earliest of the commonly grown varieties; very drought resistant, and will give fair returns on poorer soils. Hay produced from this variety of Millet is not as coarse as some of the other Millets and feeders prefer it on this account.

JAPANESE OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS—Well adapted to wet or low grounds. Produces large amounts of hay, 10 to 20 tons per acre. Will produce hay crops in 6 to 10 weeks, 4 to 7 feet high.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in Western states. Matures about same as Common Millet. Its abundant growth, leafy character of stalks and drought resistant qualities has brought it into favor in the Northwest.

HOG BROOM CORN—Because of the very short season to which it is adapted, this variety of Millet has become very popular in the far North. It is very drought-resistant. Although the stems are much larger, they are not so tall. It does not produce as large a yield of forage, but it produces an enormous seed crop, and the seed is very desirable for poultry feeding purposes.

See Our Weekly Price List for Prices.

Growing the Crop

SOIL—Millet is particularly adapted to new land, and it is being grown under ideal conditions when placed upon prairie sod or newly cleared timber land. Being a coarse feeder it prefers loose, sandy soil to clay.

SOWING—The amount of Millet to sow per acre is about 3 pecks for hay, and 1 peck when sown for seed. In the case of the broom corn Millets, the seed is considerably larger and about three pecks of seed should be used per acre. Millet may be sown any time from early spring till late summer.

TILLAGE—Millet is either sown broadcast or with a grain drill, and requires no tillage, but if sown for seed, it is sown in rows and cultivated.

HARVESTING—The method of harvesting depends upon whether the Millet is to be fed green, used for hay or cut for a seed crop. It is well adapted for soiling purposes and is used as a green feed quite extensively.

FEEDING VALUE—Millet hay is highly nutritious and is readily eaten by all classes of live stock. As far as chemical composition is concerned it has a slight advantage over Timothy, containing a slightly higher per cent of ash protein and nitrogen free extract, which makes it more desirable for young and growing stock.

Cane is Without Doubt One of the Greatest Producers of high quality forage which has ever been discovered. The West has learned to appreciate the wonderful qualities in this great forage crop, but the East has yet much to learn about it, for they have not learned to take advantage of this most excellent plant for producing their silage and fodder. The cane plant produces from three to eight tons per acre of cured forage and it may be grown from Canada to Mexico and it will withstand drought and other unfavorable conditions that would mean death to any other crop.

SUGAR DRIP—This is a splendid and very desirable sort for syrup. The syrup is of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary varieties of sorghum. It is an immense yielder of forage, as it grows 9 to 12 feet high and is used quite extensively for forage owing to its size and the large amount of sugar, one seed produces four to seven stalks. It is sometimes known as Georgia Cane and produces a light colored delicately flavored syrup as sweet as honey.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE—Comparatively new variety of Saccharine Sorghum. Strong, tall growing, noted for fine syrup it produces. Yields from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong leafy stalks make an excellent forage. Plant in rows three and one-half feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre.

EARLY ORANGE—Produces a larger and heavier growth than the Amber, but is later.

RED TOP—Is one of the best varieties. Heavy producer, later than the Early Amber. Cured in the same way as heavy crop of clover; makes an excellent hay.

EARLY AMBER—The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown; there are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. It can be grown on any soil or in any climate from Maine to California. It will thrive on the richest land you have, or on the poorest, and it is one of the greatest destroyers of obnoxious weeds in existence. It can be sown any time from April to July and be harvested any time between the time it is a foot high and the first freezing weather. Try a little cane this year; you will be surprised at the wonderful results you will secure from it.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to our weekly price list.



Tip-Top Oats

Shultz's Tested High Yielding

Swedish Regenerated—Swedish Regenerated Oats are considered by many to be the most valuable oats raised in the Northwest. It possesses striking features; the grain is heavy, short, plump and white. Owing to its great root development it stands heat, cold, wet and dry weather better than many other varieties. They are early and not liable to rust or smut.

Silver Mine—This oats has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder, and is very hardy and prolific. Yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacturing of rolled oats. The heads are large and long, borne low down on the stalk which seems to prevent lodging.

New Alberta—This new variety has proven to be a wonder. It seems to be adapted to all kinds of soil and climate of the grain growing section. It is a heavy yielder of large plump kernels and does not lodge or rust.

Iowa 103—The new sensational early oat. This variety of early oats has probably caused more of a sensation among cereal feeders than any other oat. It was bred up by Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Station and is undoubtedly the highest yielding strain of early oats ever introduced.

This variety is especially adapted to the middle west. These oats have a very short straw and while they do not reach sufficient height on thin hillsides they are especially suitable for growing on the heavy land of the Mississippi Valley. The heads are unusually heavy and the crop of this variety gives one the impression of being a solid mass of grain. These oats lodge to a certain extent but we do not believe there is any other variety that will outyield them in this section. Another feature about them that is to be recommended is that they are very early and because of their early maturing qualities they are mature before the hot dry weather that is so detrimental to the oat crop in this section.

Iowa 105—This variety is another one of the master achievements of that famous plant breeder and farm crop expert, Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Experimental Station. This variety is without a doubt the heaviest yielding variety of early oats known.

The Iowa 105 like the Iowa 103, as the name implies, was bred up at the Iowa Experimental Station and is especially adapted to corn belt conditions. The great advantage that this variety has over later varieties is the fact that they usually escape the hot weather at the time of filling and produce a heavier yield than if they matured later. The grain of this variety is white and plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn belt conditions.

Kherson Oats—The great little oat of the corn belt. The Kherson is a small yellow oat, with a very thin hull, being practically all meat, and has short, stiff straw, which is very high in feeding value. This Oat since its introduction a few years ago has proven a big asset to the farmers of the corn belt, for its early maturing qualities have placed it in the shock before the hot dry weather could damage it. The Oats are very heavy and will surprise anyone by their enormous yields, and we feel sure that this variety will add from 20 to 40 bushels of Oats to your yield this year.

For Prices See Our Weekly Price List.

Growing the Crop

SOIL—Oats have the ability to adapt themselves to poor soil better than most of the other cereals, but they are very particular about moisture requirements, and should be placed on relatively moist soils.

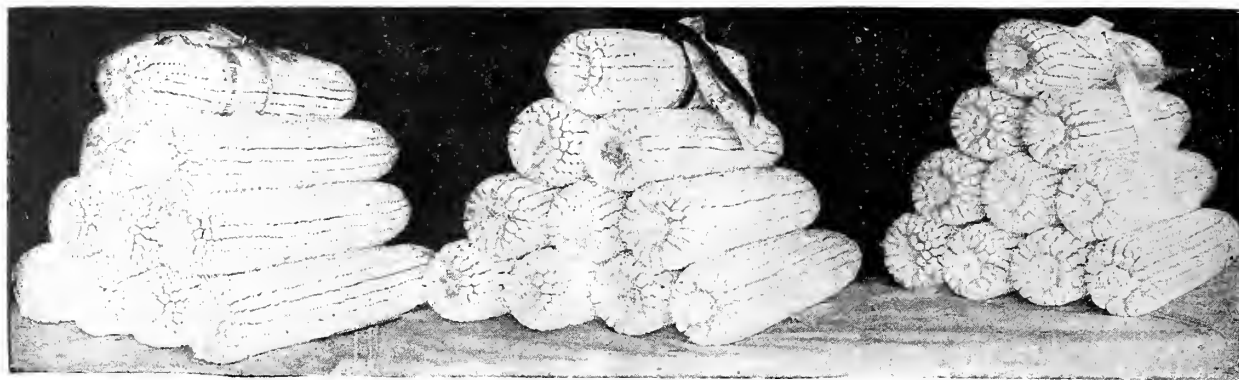
PREPARATION OF SEED BED

—Oats grow quite well on comparatively compact soils, and it is not necessary to prepare the seed bed as deep as for some of the other cereals.

SEED AND SEEDING—Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of securing good seed stock. Oats should be sown to a uniform depth of not to exceed one inch. Oats may be sown broadcast, or with a drill. All seed oats should be treated for smut, for no other enemy of the oat plant has caused such enormous losses as has smut.

HARVESTING—Oats are usually harvested while in the hard dough stage, as when cut at that time they do not shatter as badly as when cut later, and if cut earlier than this the shrinkage of the grain is so great as to cause serious loss. The quality of the straw is improved by being harvested before the grain is in the hard dough stage, but the shrinkage in the quantity of grain more than offsets any advantage to be gained. Oats may be either threshed from the stock or stacked.

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



SHULTZ'S BLUE RIBBON YELLOW DENT

Shultz's High Yielding Corn

HIGH
YIELDING
SEED
CORN

BUY AT THESE VERY REASONABLE PRICES
DON'T RISK YOUR CROP ON CHEAP SEEDS

Shultz's Blue Ribbon Yellow Dent—We cannot recommend this variety too strongly if your growing season is 110 to 120 days, or long enough to mature it. This is the most popular corn in the entire corn belt. Kernels are deep, every other row dovetailing together. The percentage of grain to the cob is unusually high on this corn. We recommend our "Blue Ribbon" as the best yellow corn for ensilage purposes. It will produce more bushels per acre than any other corn we handle. One of our customers in Kentucky writes us that he took the first premium at Kentucky State Fair, also the sweepstakes premium offered by the Orange Judd Farmer. His corn was grown from seed furnished by us.

Johnson County White—This is the corn from Indiana that netted its owner, Mr. L. B. Clore, a total of \$7,536.50 in cash and special prizes in 1907. Johnson County White Dent is a highly bred pure white corn, adapted to all of the corn belt. Ear is cylindrical, tapering; white kernel and cob, tips of ears fill well; butts deeply rounded with medium shank; kernels uniform; ears average about 10 inches. Our stock is Illinois grown.

St. Charles White Red Cob—The greatest ensilage corn of the corn belt. This corn is distinguished by the Red Cob and chalky-white kernels which makes it much in demand by millers. It produces a meal that cannot be duplicated for its whiteness. It is a heavy yielder of grain and foliage. Has well-shaped ears. Owing to its heavy foliage it makes a highly desirable fodder crop.

Early Bloody Butcher—This corn is a native of Southern Illinois, and has been carefully selected and kept true to name by some of the best growers around Olney. We find this corn to mature as early as 72 days. This corn will produce a crop when all others fail and it is surprising to see the yield one can make from this corn under the most adverse conditions. When the Council of Defense of the State of Illinois was scouring the country for early corn to supply the farmers of northern Illinois they came to our warehouse and shipped every bushel of this truly marvelous variety. Many growers plant a few acres of this corn when planting their main season crop. It gives an abundance of early feed two to three weeks before the other corn can be fed. It makes as large an ear as Reid's Yellow. The grain is solid, generally 14 rows. Stalks are medium height.

Improved Iowa Gold Mine—Said to be the best yellow corn in the world; grows in almost every state. Medium early, maturing in 90 to 100 days. Ears medium size, even, golden color; grain deep, small cob, shells a high percentage of grain; a very heavy yielder.

See Our Weekly Price List for Prices.

OUR GUARANTEE

You are given two weeks in which to test this corn. If you find it unsatisfactory in any way, return to us, at our expense, within the above limit and we will refund the purchase price, and any freight paid out by you. Guaranteed germination 95 per cent or better.



SHULTZ'S MAMMOTH
WONDER SILO

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



A FIELD OF OUR YELLOW DENT

Best By Test of Farmers

**HALF A CENTURY OF SHULTZ'S SEED USE
HAS BUILT UP FARMER CONFIDENCE IN US**

Shultz's 90 Day Yellow—During our experience in growing and handling seed corn, we have never had an extra early yellow dent corn that has given such universal satisfaction as this variety. It has produced 40 to 60 bushels per acre with no especial care. Withstands extreme heat and cold, wet and dry better than any early variety we know of.

Golden Mortgage Lifter—This is one of the most wonderful varieties ever introduced and a great money maker, really a mortgage lifter. Wonderful yielder and sure cropper. Produces more corn per acre than most varieties. Ears large, 10 to 12 inches long, completely filled with grains about three-fourths of an inch long. Small cob and deep grains, makes it weigh heavy. Stalks strong, robust, thick jointed, often bearing two large ears. Stands weather extremes better than most varieties.

Golden Leaming—This variety is of deep golden color well filled at butt and tip. The rows of kernels are very straight and distinct. Ears range from 7 to 10 inches in circumference and from 9 to 11 inches in length and will weight from 12 to 17 ounces. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. It is a great corn for dairying and cattle feeding districts and well adapted to a wide range of country. It does not become flinty like other varieties of seed corn which makes it a fine feeding corn. It makes a fine ensilage corn.

Iowa Silver Mine—This variety is steadily becoming more popular, and we never have enough of this variety to fill the demand. It has many desirable features, the ears being well filled, and the grains very close together. It is a fine sheller. Stalks do not grow as high as Reid's Yellow, and the fodder not so heavy, but for this same reason stands dry weather unusually well. It will grow good yields on poor soil, and will produce an ear when other varieties will only produce a shoot. 60 to 70 bushel yields are not unusual.

Shultz's 90 Day White—The ears of this variety average about one inch shorter than Reid's Yellow, the ears being very firm and solid and the grain set compactly on a very small cob. This corn can be planted as late as June 10 in this latitude and will mature with Reid's Yellow Dent planted 15 to 20 days earlier, and will outyield any late maturing corn planted at that time, besides being out of the way of frost. Our 90 Day Corn is especially valuable to our Illinois and Indiana farmers, especially the Northern parts.

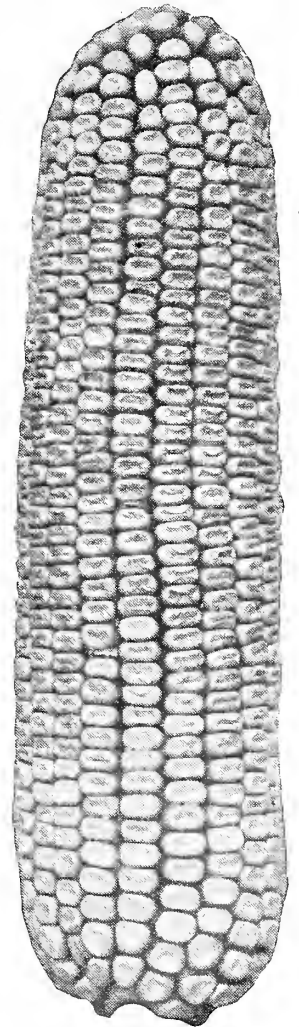
Pop Corn—White Rice and Queen's Golden—Here are the most popular for commercial varieties of Popcorn. They are grown right here in Richland county and delivered to our warehouse. That's why we can sell it so cheap. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Greater quantities 10c per lb., your expense



Ear Corn or Shelled, Which?

We guarantee the same germination for our shelled as for our ear stock. The shelled will grow as many bushels per acre. We charge more for ear on account of extra cost of handling, and packing. You have our word that both shelled and ear are taken from the field to the plant before freezing weather. Add \$1.00 per bushel when ordering corn in ear.

**SHULTZ'S
TESTED
SEED
CORN**





Here are Shultz's

Cow Peas of all varieties, Cleaned, Test
TOM PRICES. The Cow Pea is adapted

Cow Peas are closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking as such. In fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. No other crop. They penetrate the subsoil when it is an impossibility to do so to do this, have proved of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas not only thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, but they bring up the potash of fertility in their plant cells where they become available for the succeeding crop under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results can be obtained.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE

About 10 years ago Dad bought 240 acres of land, within six miles of Olney, at a very low price. It was sold at public sale. There were few bidders because the land had been run down for years until it was a big weed patch. They said nothing would grow on it. Dad bought it at \$20.00 an acre. Just like finding money, wasn't it? But why didn't the neighbors want it. They said Charles Shultz had bought a white elephant. In talking it over with him I said "Dad why don't you put that field next the road in cow peas, and turn them under." He did, first inoculating the Seed. Well, we had a hard working farmer on the place, and he did a good job of getting the soil in condition, and Boys, I wish you could have seen the crop of Cow Peas. We certainly had a time getting them turned under. The next season we put that field to Corn. Took off 70 bushels of fine grain. There wasn't a field near it that did as good. But that's not the whole story. When the corn was in tassel, a farmer from the oil field came through the country looking for a farm. This field of Corn attracted his attention. He found who owned the place, came to Olney, and asked Dad what he wanted for the land. Dad said \$45.00 per acre. "Well, you've sold your farm, make out the papers. I had made up my mind to give you \$65.00 an acre for it, as you've got the best corn land in that neighborhood."

In fact the land was nothing extra. We had simply brought up that particular field in its humus content, through inoculating the Peas before they were sowed with our "Bacter Germ." This furnished the bacteria in the soil, and I wish you could have seen the root system on some of those Cow Peas. Fine big nodules thus given the free nitrogen out of the air, through the Cow Pea plant, stored it in the nodules in the ground and there was your fertilizer for that 70 bushel yield of corn next year. We, of course, added the green fertilizer by turning under all the plants, which was a great help.

I could go on indefinitely and tell you the good results from Cow Peas. I will speak of one more. Otis Fyffe, near Sumner, one of my friends, came in one year and bought from me some Cow Peas. When they grew up he came in one day and said: "Art, those Cow Peas you sold me are no good, the plants are only about half size." I said, "Well, Otis, you didn't inoculate." "No, I didn't," he said. "But that don't make any difference." I said, "Well, your ground has no free inocula-

Cow Peas Rich in Food Value.

Cow Peas are the most nutritious of feeds and can be utilized in many ways. The most common practice followed by stockmen however, is to pasture them off with hogs or cattle, cut and feed the hay or use for silage.

Cow Pea hay is a very nutritious feed and is relished by all kinds of live stock. It is very nearly identical to wheat bran in chemical composition and is one of the most valuable of roughages known for balancing the feeding ration. It is especially valuable from a milk producing standpoint.

The peas are very much relished by hogs and sheep, and being high in protein are most valuable for feeding young and growing stock. A very popular practice followed is to allow the peas to reach the ripening stage and then turn in the stock and allow them to clean them up.

Cow Peas when cut green and placed in the silo with corn greatly increase the palatability of the silage as well as increasing the feeding value, and as the two crops usually mature about the same time, they may be used in combination and produce the best silage you can secure.

Make a Great Crop When Grown With Corn

Cow Peas can be grown to an advantage with the corn crop, and you can secure an attachment for your planter that will drop two or three peas in each hill of corn. You can by following this practice grow two crops where only one grew before, and grow better corn than if your two crops were not present. The best way to utilize these two crops is to cut them and put them in the silo or turn in the young pigs and lambs and they will eat the peas and you can harvest the corn crop in the usual way. We have followed the practice on our own farms, of growing cow peas with the corn, and we know of no crops that produce the revenues that these crops will when grown in this way.

A Mistaken Idea

Many have formed the idea that the cow pea is only adapted to the Southern States, and this is not the case. While the cow pea is cultivated extensively in the Southern States and has been the means of building up and reclaiming the South from the one crop system, they are of equal value right here in the corn belt, and early maturing varieties like the New Era can be grown successfully much farther north.

PRICES ON COW PEAS

Note our enclosed price list. When Cow Peas were harvested last fall money was tight. We bought the best of the varieties at bargain prices. Send for our samples and note the great values we are offering.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



The Importance of Good Seed

Farm Seeds are of greater importance to the grower of crops than anything else he handles. One farmer may grow them for market, but another farmer buys them, so he is both seller and buyer.

Considering the fact that 14,000,000,000 pounds of seeds are annually planted in this country, even a small improvement in quality of seeds planted would result in larger crops, at no additional expense, or in the same production on a smaller acreage.

If you had trouble with your ear, you would hunt up an ear specialist, or if the title to your farm was in doubt you would look up a lawyer. So it is in seeds. The reputable seed firms employ seed analysts, skilled in the work of analyzing seeds as to weed seeds, etc.

The above picture will give you a limited idea of the scope of my work, analyzing each and every lot of seed put out by the Shultz Seed Co., as to its purity and freedom from noxious weeds, and as to whether any lot of seed contains the seed of any other cultivated farm crop. In the analyzing of Clover Seed, for example, a thoroughly mixed sample of the lot is taken, and from this is taken a 10 gram sample, containing 6,000 clover seeds. Each and every perfect clover seed is placed in a pile by itself, the shrunk or immature seed to itself, and the weed seeds and inert matter, etc., to themselves. The weed seeds are then carefully examined to find out whether they contain any Noxious Weed Seeds, not allowed under the different state seed laws. An office record is made of such test, showing the results and the percentages of the good pure seed contained, along with the percentages of weeds etc. I am authorized to never allow a shipment of seed to go out, that is not BETTER than the Seed Laws require. In fact it is our desire to ship only the best seed that can be gotten. There's a wonderful difference in the plumpness of the berry, of its color, etc. Take, for instance, the seed we get from Idaho, the clover berry is nice and big, of a nice purple color. The berry is round, and the skin is smooth. I have had some samples to analyze from southern Indiana, where the berry seems much smaller, many seeds with indentations, showing the seed has not attained its fullest maturity under favorable conditions, and a rust is often on the face of the seed.

And the above is a fair example of the work done in analyzing the different varieties of seeds. There's much information about seeds that farmers pay but little attention to, but which means a great deal in the securing of a good crop.

GERMINATION

The subject of germination is one which different authorities do not absolutely agree upon. I have sent a part of the same sample to different state seed testing laboratories and seldom do they agree exactly. For instance the state of Virginia is the most severe in their requirements for tagging seed for purity and germination, and in the matter of germination they allow a tolerance of 7 per cent in variation from that written on the tag. This is caused by testing successively from the same sample, and finding the tests not agreeing, but all being within a range of 7 per cent.

A vital necessity in the handling of good seeds is their storage in dry buildings, on dry floors, with good ventilation, and not too much light.

Grains from the threshing machine will not germinate anywhere near to what it will after being in dry storage for three months, and the excess moisture is evaporated from the seed grain.

In making my germination tests, I make them with an electric germination chamber, whereby I can control the degrees of heat as necessary. Again the same degree of heat is not used in the germination of all seeds, but those degrees are used which the government authorities have worked out and recommended in the testing of seeds. In the germination of seed corn and cow peas, I sometimes find lots in which every grain will sprout, but where the sprouts are weak. I show on my records the number of strong healthy sprouts, the number of weak, and those showing but a sprout only. It is my instructions and my work to give the customers of Shultz Seed Co. all that is possible in good seeds of good germination.

(Signed) HAZEL LONG, Seed Analyst.

THE SHULTZ LABEL OF QUALITY

Our label protects us on the purity and germination of the seed you buy from us. There is lots of faith in placing an order for seed. For over half a century we have been stabilizing this faith that our customers have placed in Shultz's Seeds, by using every means of safe guarding the purity, germination and dependability of the seed we send out. Our label is positive information based on the analysis of our tests. It protects you.



Our Cleaning Plant

On the Front and Back Covers of this Catalog appear the actual photographs of our recleaning plant. It's chock full of the finest seed cleaners that money will buy. Besides, I have some machines of my own invention on which I do special recleaning. I have never been satisfied just to do the same work the others fellow does. I am too particular for that. I am always striving to do better work and see that only the best qualities of seed are shipped to our customers.

Our Reputation as Seedsmen is behind the "Tip-Top" Brand. We've been 56 years selling seeds to farmers, and as we have over 2,000 acres of farm land ourselves, we know what is necessary for your welfare. It's the crops that count. Seeds of good, strong vitality can only be secured by buyers who are careful in their selection of lots of seed bought from the growers, and carefully watching against the noxious weeds which infest so many farms and which the pure seed laws now prohibit. I wish you could go through our cleaning plant with me, and see one row of seed cleaners after another, all busy cleaning thousands of bags of seeds. We have men in our plant who have been with us for years, and who do only one class of work until they are experts.

Our Stocks Are All Cleaned ready for shipment. We have specialized in Clovers, Cow Peas and Grasses for a lifetime and we furnish some of the largest city houses with as high as 30 cars of a kind sometimes to a single concern. Our seeds must be the best or they would not buy them.

Quick Deliveries. Our stocks are recleaned, and a great many of our seeds are put up in one bushel cotton bags, which are free to you. Every order that comes in is carefully audited to our weekly price list and filled accordingly. Any money overpaid is immediately returned. We handle our business absolutely on a square deal basis and guarantee to give you satisfaction.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Shultz 1923 Sale of High Grade Seeds



We're Going to Unload Our Mammoth Stocks of Clovers, Timothy, Red Top and other Field Seeds. The pictures on this page are from actual photographs, just taken, from our different warehouses, where we have the seeds stored. THESE MAMMOTH STOCKS WERE ACCUMULATED LAST FALL WHEN MONEY WAS TIGHT—WE HAD THE CASH. AND WERE ABLE TO SELECT THE FINEST LOTS AT OUR OWN PRICE.



Our Guarantee

We agree to return all money paid us, and all expense paid shipments, to any customer who is not more than pleased.

Now We're Going to Sell Them at prices to bring your order. Send for samples and weekly price list. The qualities and prices will interest you.

We Specialize in Field Seeds. Any organization that devotes its entire time to one line of business are specialists, and are better informed and better prepared to handle that particular line.

No Argument

with us. All you have to do is to say "The shipment is not satisfactory." Back goes your money and all expenses and no questions asked.



We Have Been 56 Years in Olney, handling Field Seeds. Our business has been built up by careful, and conscientious attention to the orders from our customers. In our buying of seeds and our distribution to our catalogue customers, we always keep in mind your welfare. It is not the one order we want, but we want you to get actual results in MONEY by getting BIG CROPS, of FINE QUALITY.

We Never Had Finer Stocks. I wish you could take a trip through our different warehouses and just look at the beautiful qualities of Clovers and Grasses. All selected for their purity, and carefully cleaned for your use. At present prices no farmer should fail to build up and maintain the quality of his soil.

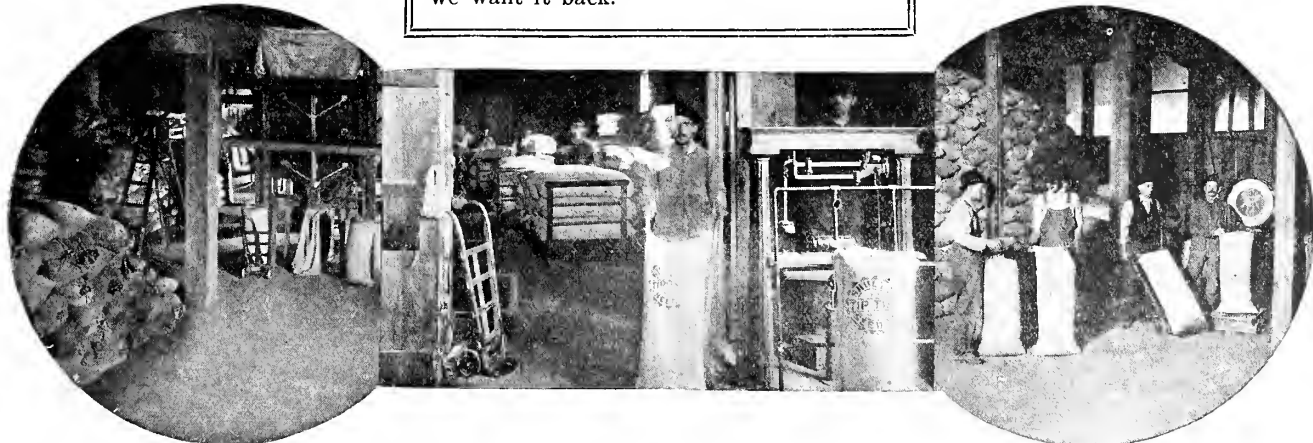
This can only be done by rotation, and that is where we can be of real service to you. Sow plenty of Legumes and Grasses this year. Increase your live stock production. Our seeds have been carefully selected. No one can buy better than we. Hundreds of loads of seeds are delivered to our doors by the growers. We have one of the best cleaning plants in the entire country. Our shipments go in car lots to European countries, with never a complaint. So that we feel that quality considered we can do business as cheap or cheaper

than any one else. Our Price Lists go out weekly, so always get the latest. We want to thank all our old customers for their past orders, and assure them that every attention will be given the 1923 orders. To our new customers we want to advise we do not attempt to meet prices of seed houses selling lower grades of seeds. Our aim is to sell you only the best at a lower price for equal qualities. All I ask is a chance to prove it. Give us a trial order. Be friendly and write me.

'Tip-Top' Seeds are Guaranteed

to comply with all PURE SEED LAWS—to be of high germination, honest weight and honest value. If at any time within 30 days of receipt of goods, you are not satisfied, for any reason, you may return the goods to us and we will refund the money, and all freight charges you paid. We stand back of every penny's worth of seeds we sell. It must please you or we want it back.

Cordially. ART SHULTZ.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



MAILING ROOM

This is where your inquiry is answered. In the case above are actual samples of seed ready to ship you and you receive identical samples of the seed we expect to ship. On our regular brands, however, samples are not necessary as we maintain the quality.



A PART OF OUR OFFICE

Every order is carefully handled here and checked for accuracy, price, and quality wanted by customer. Purity Tags are furnished on all shipments and we guarantee our brands to equal your pure seed laws.



TESTING ROOM AND LABORATORY

In the case above, samples are filed by the warehouse when the seed is ready to ship. It is here, after the analysis is made, where we find whether any lot contains noxious seeds of any kind. If any is found it is not allowed to be shipped, but is sold on the open market.

We are very particular as to the purity and color of the different lots of seed sent in by the warehouses and the standards set by us for our Tip-Top, Olney and Lucky Strike brands are very rigid. It is in this way we protect our dealers.

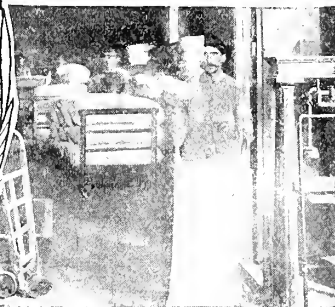
THOUSANDS OF DEALERS BUY REDTOP FROM US

Owing to our having been the earliest handlers of Red Top seed, when it was first growing wild on virgin Illinois prairie soil, and having grown up in the business, until we are acknowledged the largest handlers of Red Top, we have built up a large trade among the dealers on our different brands of Red Top.

We always keep up the purities of these different brands every season and most of our orders are by our brand names instead of asking for samples. Our Brands are as follows:

- "Tip-Top" Brand, purity 94 per cent.
- "Olney" Brand, purity 92 per cent.
- "Lucky Strike" Brand, purity 90 per cent.
- "Silver Coin" Brand, purity 85 per cent.
- "Hickory Tree" Brand, purity 80 per cent.

The above brands are all re-cleaned grades shipped regularly during each season to our trade and never deviate. Our unhulled grades, and the "chaff" grades, as well as virgin lots from the grower are sold only on identical samples as they never are quite the same one season with another.



SHIPPING ROOM

Where your order is prepared for shipment, and where every order is doubly checked for weight and quality. Shipments are always packed in 16-oz. standard cotton bags unless otherwise requested.



LOADING TIP-TOP SEEDS FOR EUROPEAN SHIPMENT

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



OUR GARDEN SEED DEPT.

Samples of various lots of Red Top are kept here in metal containers, each showing the date of going into stock, what grower and germination test. Hundreds of samples are filed in this room. There is nothing in Red Top we cannot furnish from three grades CHAFF RED TOP to CHOICE grades for European trade, up to the finest 40-lb. SILVER STOCK.



FILING ROOM

A GLANCE AT OUR ORGANIZATION

In the cleaning plant shown on the front cover, and the new office building shown on the back cover, and the pictures on this page, you will note that our equipment is all on a substantial basis.

Every machine in our plant and every building we have built has been with the idea of permanency. We want to round out our 56 years of business into a century, if honest methods and efficient service will do it.

Our cleaning plant, shown on the front cover, was designed for the handling of Red Top seed in large quantities. It contains equipment for the bulking of eight carloads at one time. Our cleaning machines are installed in batteries, each set doing its particular work. Our plant has a capacity of 1000 bags re-cleaned Red Top per week. All our Red Top is graded as it is taken in, going to the particular section of our plant cleaning up that particular grade of seed. Nothing is left to guess-work. We have a schedule of cleaning that does the work quickly and efficiently on the very best cleaning machinery.



LOADING TIP-TOP

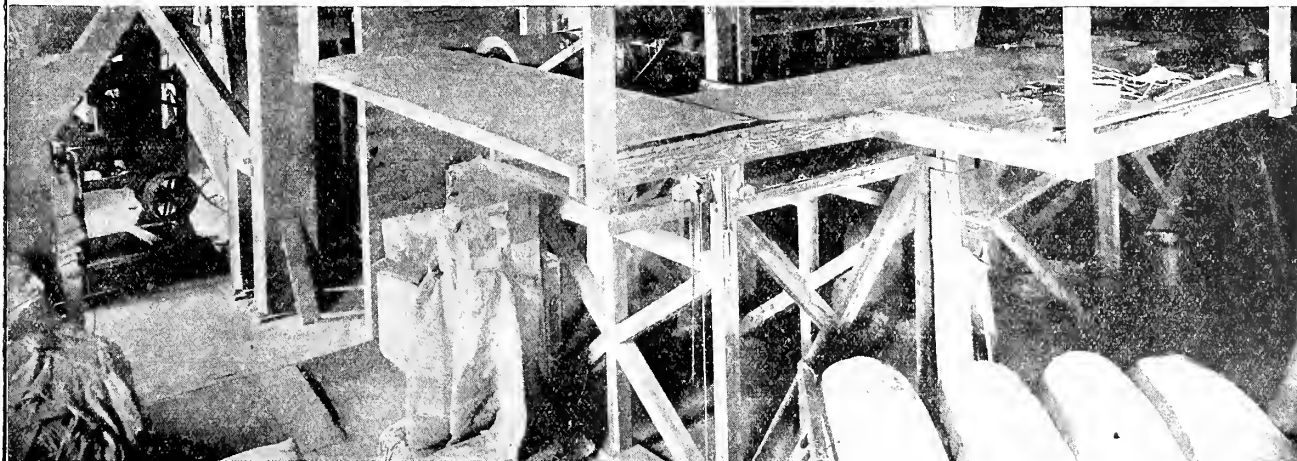
Your orders are always promptly loaded, rain or shine and every precaution taken to see that it starts on its journey in best of condition.



ONE OF OUR BRANCH BUYING STATIONS



ONE OF OUR BRANCH HOUSES



RECLEANING TIP-TOP SEED



Red Clover

TIP-TOP BRAND

WE DEAL ONLY IN CLEAN, PLUMP SEED
OF HIGH GERMINATING POWER PROVED BY TEST

PACKED IN 1 BUSHEL COTTON BAGS— BAGS FREE



Simon Stadge, down by **Claremont, Ill.**, came into our retail department and said: "I want to plant a field of Red Clover and I want you to put me up the seed and tell me how to raise the best field of clover in my neighborhood."

He got "Tip-Top" Brand, and we sold him enough Clover Inoculation to inoculate his soil. After he cut his crop, he came in with a big smile on his face, and said: "Art, that was the best Clover Seed I ever saw. I cut the field of clover, and it was so thick you couldn't hear the sickle bars a dozen feet away, and the hay cocks were so thick you could just drive comfortably between them. My neighbors who are old Clover raisers thought I was foolish when I used that inoculation, and one of them planted his uncleaned clover just as it came from the huller. His clover plants were not as big as mine the stand was not even, and when the hot summer sun hit it, it burned out in places. And as to results, they were not to be compared. I don't figure that my seed or inoculation cost me one penny, as against planting country run seed. I sure am a booster for 'Tip-Top' Brand Clover Seed."

We Could Tell You of hundreds of similar cases. Take the lower photographs of Clover fields. These are Clover fields belonging to Charles Palmer, Noble, Ill., raised from "Tip-Top" Brand Red Clover. His soil was poor but well limed. They said he could not grow Red Clover successfully. Our Clover and Inoculation did the trick for him, as the pictures show.

We Are Large Handlers of medium Red Clover. We can always save you money, because we are large handlers, and buy at the time the crops are ready to market. Red Clover is the Standard Clover on 90 per cent of all the farms in this country. It can be sown in any section, except the arid or semi-arid regions. It is the easiest crop to grow. It usually is sown with small grain



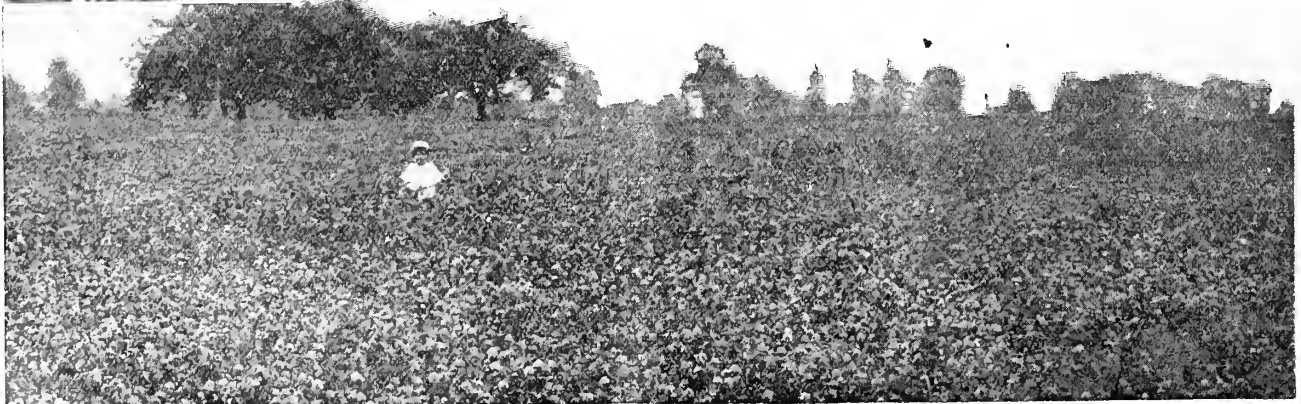
in the spring and makes a fair crop same year. It is better in crop rotation than other clovers. It produces a fine quality of hay, cures quite readily and is high in feeding value. As a pasture crop it has no equal, where one intends to pasture a short time and then put it into other crops. It builds up the land and produces a good crop at the same time. Red Clover and Timothy are usually sown together, and is the ideal mixture for a nice pasture or meadow.

Prices—We are unable to give you a fixed price on clover now. It is constantly changing in price. On this account we prefer to make you special quotations by letter. We handle clover in large quantities and have accumulated our stocks at the bottom of the market.

Our Location in the producing territory and our large cleaning plant, are sufficient reasons why you should give us a trial.

Mammoth Clover—Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. A strong, vigorous grower, producing abundance of foliage. It is grown extensively throughout the Northern Mid-Eastern states. Mammoth Clover is valuable to sow with Timothy because they ripen at the same time. It is without doubt one of the greatest fertilizers known, is hardy, and produces an enormous tonnage. It's quick, hardy growing characteristics make it highly desirable for pasture. This crop is especially suitable for growing on thin land where a large amount of humus is needed.

Japan Clover—Japan Clover is highly esteemed as a constituent of pastures and in some sections grows so luxuriously that splendid crops of hay are cut. It sometimes grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches. Where the stand is thin the plant has a prostrate habit, but when thick, grows upright. Yields often make two tons per acre, and have been known to go three or four tons. It grows on all types of soils and furnishes forage on barren gravelly wastes where no other crop will grow. It stands any amount of grazing, and cattle will fatten on pasture. It is especially valuable grown in combination with Red Top or Bermuda Grass.



THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



Red Clover

TIP-TOP BRAND
CORN AND WHEAT PRICES ARE DOWN
BUILD YOUR LAND WITH CLOVERS
PACKED IN 1 BUSHEL COTTON BAGS—BAGS FREE



This is the year to put in the Clovers. Red Clover is the most important of all the Clovers. It is used as a hay, pasture and soiling crop, and often as a green manure crop to be plowed under, and even where the roots and stubble are plowed under it exerts a wonderful influence on the next crop, because of the nitrogen fixing bacteria on its roots, it is enabled to gather the nitrogen from the air, store it in the soil, in the form of nodules on the roots, which is utilized as plant food for the succeeding crop. A good crop of clover plowed under means a 25 to 50 per cent increase in the crop that follows.

You should send your Clover Order to Us. We are large handlers of Red Clover seed, as a great deal of Red Clover is delivered to our warehouse by the growers and our finely equipped cleaning plant enables us to give you a better quality than you could get from your home dealer.

Why pay middlemen's profits, when you need pay only one, and that to us. Besides we specialize in furnishing seeds to farmers and have a reputation to maintain. We not only save you two or three dollars a bushel, but you get a better quality. When you buy "Tip-Top" Brand, you get the best.

Always Ask For Samples and Prices

before ordering, as the market fluctuates so widely that we cannot make you a price at this time. We publish a weekly price list throughout the season and will gladly send you our latest price list at any time you inquire.

Our Samples Are Identical of the stock we will ship you. We take great pride in our Clover Seed, and will be glad to have you compare ours with any other offerings you may have.

Our Up-to-date Cleaning Equipment enables us to give you the best quality to be secured for the money.

If You Want Purity, Strong Vitality, hardness and stooling qualities, come to us.

Our "Tip-Top" Brand is the highest quality of seed. We have cheaper grades but we push only the best to farmers and prefer to sell the cheaper grades to dealers. We can save you money on every purchase. Every lot we send out is guaranteed to please you in every way. Test it any way you care to. If it is not right we will make it right. Send us that order right now and find out the big values we offer you.

ORDER EARLY—Right now we have

packed in one bushel bags some of the finest qualities of Red Clover we have ever had in the house, nice purple-berried seed. But you know how every one has been doing the last few months. Everybody waiting for the bottom to be reached. All holding off. The bottom has been struck, and when everybody starts to buy, present stocks will fade away like snow for there's going to be more seed put in the ground this year than for many years, and when the demand all comes at once, market prices always climb. Don't delay. You know "The early bird catches the worm" and that old saying is going to be mighty true this coming spring.

Facts About Red Clover:

1. It produces large crops of the very best quality of hay.
2. It works better in the crop rotation than any other legume.
3. It not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but improves the physical condition.
4. It is one of the greatest pasture crops known.
5. A seed crop is often worth the price of the land.





Alsylke

TIP-TOP BRAND

USE IT WHERE CLOVER WILL NOT GROW WELL
HERE IS A SOIL RENOVATOR FOR SOGGY LANDS

This is the Clover you have to fall back on when your land is sour and full of acid. It thrives well on this kind of land. When your land won't grow Red Clover, try Alsylke, instead of putting two to four tons of Limestone on that field at the present high prices, taking up your valuable time to haul it. Just forget about it and sow a mixture of Alsylke and Redtop. They will surprise you. You will get marvelous results. I have in mind one of our local farmers who had a second bottom field which was waterlogged and he had failed with Red Clover time and again. At our advice he sowed Alsylke and Redtop. Both thrive on sour soils. He planted part of the field in Alsylke by itself. Where the Alsylke was planted it grew rank and fell down and when he cut it, he only got about half, and the plants that lay on the ground were moldy.

But the Mixture of Redtop and Alsylke when cut was a dandy. The Redtop held the Alsylke plants up into the air away from the ground and boys, you can believe it or not, but the ground looked like it had been sheared. The mower cut it clean. Part of the hay was threshed. There is no trouble in separating the seed as Redtop is light and Alsylke heavy. The Alsylke Seed had a nice green color not like the red burned looking Alsylke Seed you get off Alsylke which has lain on the ground. Believe me, it is the ideal mixture for sour, moist soils.

Alsylke seems to have a wonderfully recuperating power. It will stand an overflow without material damage. It grows over a wide range of territory. It is fine for mixtures in permanent pastures or meadows. It does not harm or water kill like some clovers. It has a great demand for mixtures. Timothy and Alsylke is a great mixture for ordinary sweet soils. It produces a great crop of fine hay, and makes mighty fine pasture. It forms a thick bottom increasing the yield, but the Alsylke being a legume increases the feeding value of the crop as well as builds up the soil.

Alsylke Has a Rich Feeding Value—Alsylke produces the very finest quality of Hay pasture that is rich in feeding value, especially in Protein. From every source we hear nothing but words of praise for this wonderful crop and reports of heavy yields. Alsylke is preferable to all Clovers for mixing with Timothy.

Value of Alsylke Just Being Realized—Only within the last few years have farmers realized the value of Alsylke. Hundreds of farmers are now getting good crops of hay from their acid fields where before were only crops of weeds. Teamsters and other feeders now realize the value of Alsylke and Timothy mixed and this hay commands a high market value.

Alsylke Valuable for Seed Crop—Alsylke is a valuable crop to grow seed on. This particular year it brought to growers \$1.00 to \$2.00 lower per bushel than either Red or Mammoth. It seeds heavily and is not susceptible to weather conditions like Clovers. We know of no easier way to make money than growing this crop for seed.

We Can Save You Money on Alsylke—We are in position at all times to save you money on Alsylke. Handling large quantities of this seed as we do enables us to make you a big saving. We are in close touch with the growing sections. Always send to us for samples and latest quotations.

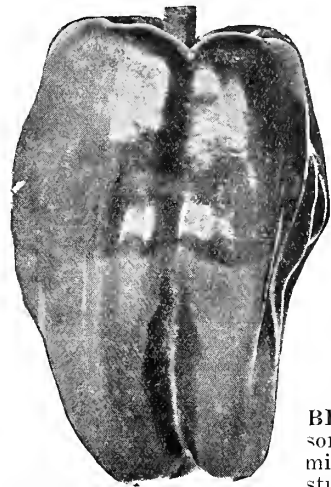
The Crop That Pays

REASONS FOR GROWING ALSYLKE

- 1—It is a legume and will enrich your soil.
- 2—It will grow on wet land where no other legume will grow.
- 3—It thrives on land that is acid.
- 4—It is a perennial and when once you get a stand it will endure for years.
- 5—It is rich in feeding value.
- 6—It will greatly increase the yield and feeding value when grown with other grasses.
- 7—It takes less seed to sow an acre than of any other Clover.



SHULTZ SELECTED PEPPERS



RUBY KING PEPPER

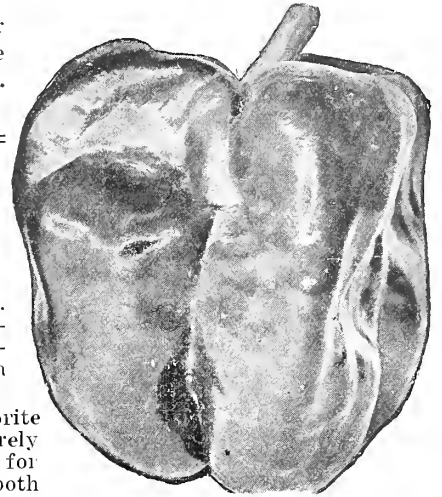
Sweet and hot peppers are a profitable crop for both market growers and private planters. The seed we offer is harvested from selected ripe peppers.



Planting Directions—1 oz. to 1,500 plants.

Grow best in garden loam and sunny exposure. Sow in boxes or under glass six weeks before planting out. When all danger of frost is past, transplant in rows 2½ feet apart and 2 feet between plants. Cultivate often in dry weather.

BELL OR BULL NOSE—An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer and is much grown for both home and market.



BELL OR BULL NOSE PEPPER

CHINESE GIANT—Very large size, often measuring 6 in. in diameter. Plant is very dwarf, but vigorous, and a fair yielder, but late maturing. Fruit is brilliantly colored, mild and sweet. One of the best and most salable varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED RUBY KING—Early, very prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers.

PIMENTO OR PERFECTION—This is the sweetest pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of fieryness. Plants extremely productive; flesh is quite thick and the pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off. Brilliant red color when fully ripe.

MANGO, OR SWEET MOUNTAIN—Somewhat larger and milder in flavor than Bull Nose Peppers, but otherwise corresponds closely to that sort.

Its color is green, turning to bright red. Is very productive and desirable.

RED CHILI—A late variety. Pods bright, rich red, about two inches long, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The conical shaped fruits are three to four inches long, of bright red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of pepper.

MEXICAN CHILI—The Mexican Chili is in a class by itself, on account of its extreme pungency. It is not canned, but is used almost exclusively for grinding and sold as cayenne, the trade of which is surprising. Our seed is pure.

ROYAL KING—Similar but greatly superior to Ruby King. Flesh very thick, mild, and sweet; fine shipper.

PRICE ON PEPPERS, except where noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Shultz Pumpkin Seeds

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs to acre. Where corn will grow well, Pumpkins will grow. If planted among corn drop 3 to 4 seeds every second or third hill. If planted alone sow in hills 8 feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin to the 5 strongest.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—A large, yellow variety with a hard shell. Excellent for stock feeding. The hardiest of all pumpkins and enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A large round, slightly ribbed, soft shell, salmon colored Pumpkin that is very productive and excellent for stock. This variety ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c, postpaid. Very popular sort. Diameter low, changing to creamy-yellow when mature. An excellent cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; mottled light green and yellow usually about the length. Skin LARGE SWEET CHEESE—lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c, postpaid. hibition purposes. The flesh is quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ yellow, tender and of excellent is a standard sort everywhere, and is also often grown for ex-

TENN. SWEET POTATO—Of medium size, skin and flesh white; very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. Very productive and popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

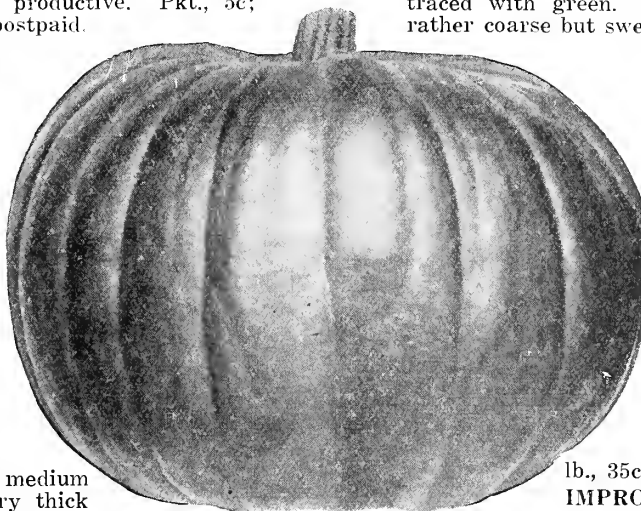
Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

CROOKNECK CUSHAW—Similar to Green Striped Cushaw, except color, being dark golden yellow; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SWEET OR SUGAR—A small very sweet variety; fine for pies and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

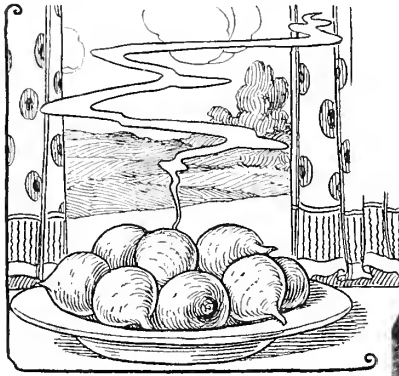
JAPANESE PIE—A crookneck, green striped sort; very prolific; meat rich, yellow, firm and sweet; fine for pies and canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LARGE YELLOW FIELD—A large variety of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 30c, ppd.



CONNECTICUT FIELD, MOST POPULAR VARIETY

None Better Than Shultz's Turnips and Rutabagas



TURNIP

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 150 ft. row; 1 lb. to acre.

For a spring crop sow the Early Milan or the Purple Top Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground. Thin the plants to stand six or eight inches apart. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until late in May. For the fall and winter crop, sow from the middle of July to the middle of September. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frosts, cut off the tops and store in the cellar or pit. Sow the seed in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 6 to 8 inches in row. Turnips need plenty of moisture.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week sooner than any other. Shape, flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

PURPLE TOP FLAT STRAP LEAF—The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright, purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. It is a healthy cropper and an excellent keeper.

WHITE EGG—An early oval or egg-shaped variety with smooth, clear root of medium size. Tops are small; flesh clear white, firm, fine grained, sweet.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath; white flesh.

PRICES ON TURNIPS. except where noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

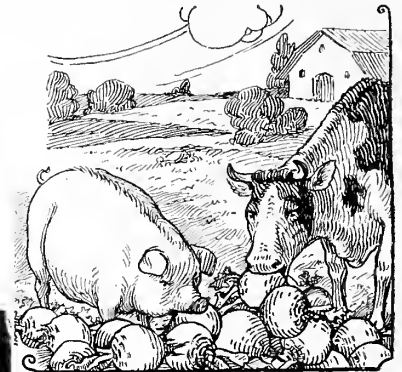
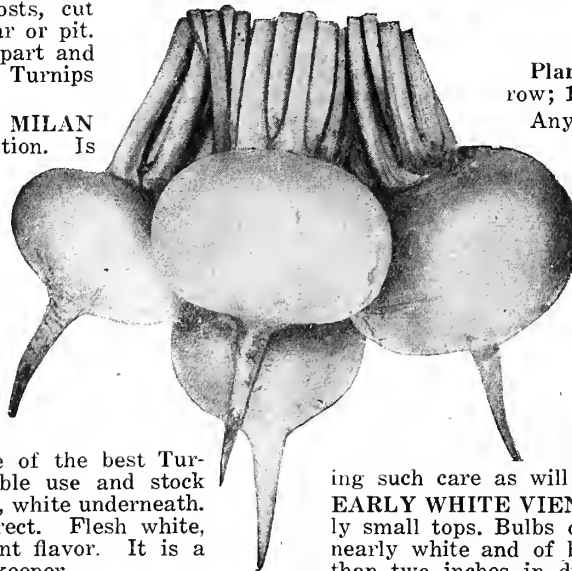
FOR THE TABLE AND FOR FEEDING THE STOCK THROUGH FALL AND WINTER. PROFITABLE CROPS FOR THE MARKET GARDENER.

Turnips are easy to grow. Pull them while they are tender and sweet. These Turnips selected for rich flavor, fine grain and handsome appearance. You should sell lots of them in a ready market.

Rutabaga for table and for stock. We selected this variety for your planting. Nothing better for feeding cows, hogs and sheep.



Purple Top White Globe



RUTABAGA

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 150 ft. row; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Requires a well manure, loose, deeply prepared soil for best results. Sow early in rows 2 to 2½ ft. apart, ½ inch deep and thin to 8 to 12 inches between plants.

IMPROVED AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE TOP—The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 200 ft. row; 1 acre requires 2 lbs.

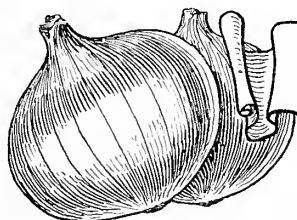
Any good soil will do. Sow early in spring in rows two feet apart, thin to eight inches apart in the row. Sow several times during the season. Use the tubers when two to three inches in diameter. Cultivate often for continuous growth or tubers will be bitter.

A curious vegetable in appearance half-way between a Turnip and a Cabbage with a turnip-like swelling of the stems above the ground, which, while young and tender has a delicious Cauliflower flavor very appetizing and pleasant. Very easily grown, requiring such care as will make a turnip or cabbage do well.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green or nearly white and of best quality if used when not more than two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—A small, but early variety, used for forcing or early planting in the garden. Skin purple, but flesh white and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SHORT LEAVED EARLY ERFURT—A white tender variety, with small root and very short top; the best variety for outdoor culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Tested Onion Seed

The Onion is always such a sturdy, useful friend, so easy and inexpensive to grow, so wholesome and delightful for seasoning soups and meats, that no home should be without Onions, summer and winter. They pay good dividends to the home gardener and the market gardener, the Shultz varieties do. Ask the gardener who KNOWS them.

Planting Directions—1 oz. for 100 ft. row; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. Onions require a very rich soil. Spread well-rotted manure liberally over the ground in fall, plow or spade this under deep. Leave the ground lay rough during winter. The alternate thawing and freezing will help to pulverize the soil. In spring prepare seedbed smooth and level. Plant as early as possible in rows 1 foot apart and thin to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between plants. Cultivate often and keep onions free from weeds

Do Yourself a Favor and, Plant Some of These Yellow Globe Danvers This Year.

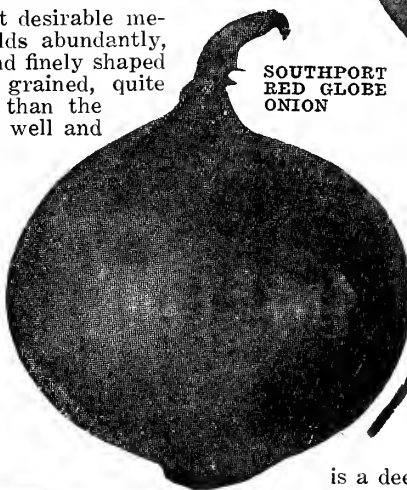


YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—A most desirable medium early or main crop variety. Yields abundantly, producing medium to large, handsome and finely shaped clear white bulbs. The flesh is fine grained, quite mild in flavor and is more attractive than the colored sorts. Bulbs globe-shaped, keep well and are desirable for shipping. This strain has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

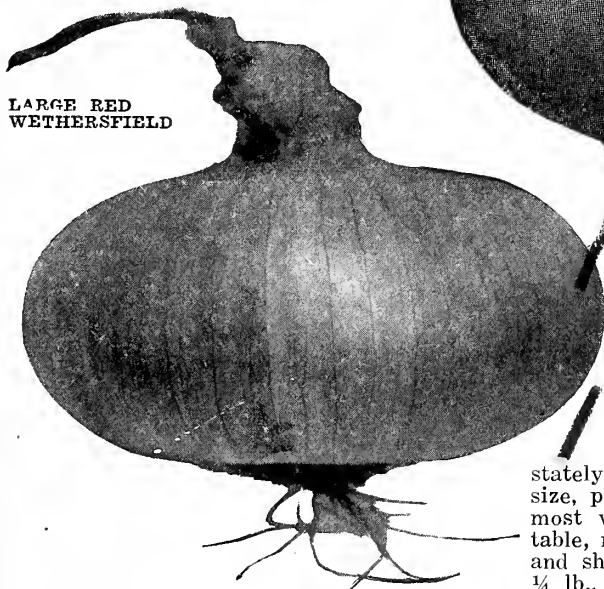
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Similar in good qualities to Southport Yellow Globe. Fine shipper, being used extensively through the South. A good

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE ONION



yielder, and matures early. Color is a rich, dark red; thin, glossy skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—The most popular variety of Yellow Globe on the market. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Color an attractive yellow. Our strain of this seed is choice and has been carefully selected. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—One of the most popular winter varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions, they are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—One of the most extensively used early or main crop yellow onions. Bulbs of medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped. Skin is light coppery yellow in color. Flesh creamy-white, crisp, mild and of excellent flavor. Keeps very well; large yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN—A very early variety, flat in shape and a good keeper. Can be used for pickling; color pure white; a favorite with onion set growers. The seed is of selected strain. This is a superior stock. Its delicate, mild flavor,

stately form, large, handsome size, pure white color make it a most wonderful variety for the table, most profitable for market and shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

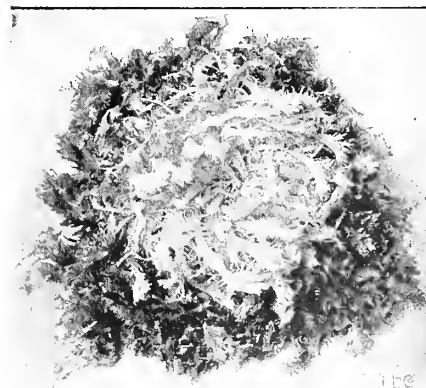
ENDIVE

Planting Directions—One-quarter ounce to 100 feet of row; 4 pounds to 1 acre. Endive is grown in the same way as lettuce, but requires a longer time to develop. It takes about 50 days to grow a crop. Sow early in May in rows 15 inches apart and thin to 1 ft. apart in row. Endive should be blanched by tying up the outer leaves like celery when plants are full grown. Draw up soil about plants.

GREEN CURLED—A hardy, vigorous growing variety with bright deep green leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in center blanches readily to rich creamy white. Highly esteemed and much used for salads.

WHITE CURLED—Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are very light yellowish green in color, even the outer ones being very light. Blanching very readily to creamy white. A most attractive sort

PRICES ON ENDIVE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

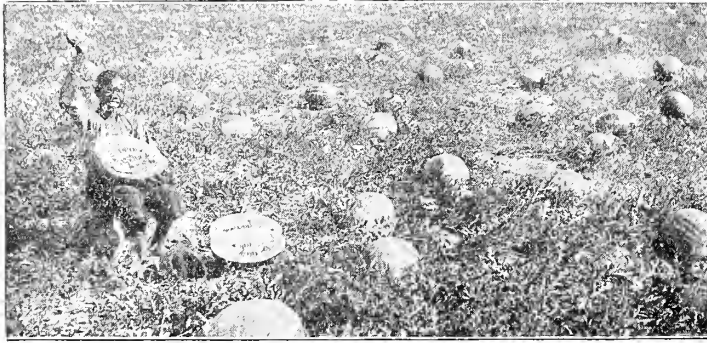


ENDIVE

WATERMELONS

Planting Directions—4 oz. to 100 hills; 4 lbs. per acre.

Watermelons require a long season and do better where planted in a loose, sandy loam and in a sunny exposure. It is advisable to mix some well-rotted manure in each hill. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way. Place a shovel full or two of rich, loose soil on each hill and plant 10 seeds in each. When the plants are up thin out and leave the five strongest. Fertilize often with liquid manure and remove any leaves shading the melons.



A Fine Patch of "Kolb's Gem"

ALABAMA SWEETS—A Southern favorite; there it grows to perfection, and is a grand shipper. It is oblong in shape, dark green skin, irregular striped, has bright red flesh of delicious flavor and sweetness. Our strain is especially fine; the seed is white.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruits long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive.

McIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR—Very sweet, long melon.

HALBERT'S HONEY—This new melon equals in flavor and is as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweet, but more regular in form and much more productive. Melons blunt at both ends, average 18 to 20 inches long; 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Rind is clear, glossy deep green; flesh a beautiful crimson; very tender and sweet.

KOLB'S GEM—Very large, round or slightly oval melon, often flattened at the ends, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive.

PARSNIPS

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 100 ft.; 3 lbs. to acre.

Requires a deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow early in spring in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cover seeds three-fourths inch. Seeds germinate slow. Parsnips are hardy and can be kept outside all winter.

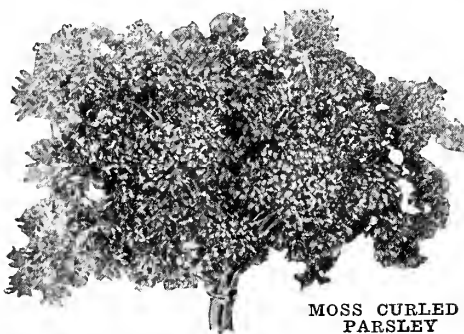
IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—Also known as "Large Sugar." The best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth, with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality.

GUERNSEY—An excellent variety for the table. The roots are long with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root.

PRICES ON PARSNIPS: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



HOLLOW CROWN



MOSS CURLED
PARSLEY



HALBERT'S HONEY

GOLDEN HONEY—Oblong; flesh golden shade, very tender and delicious; rind light green with mottled stripes. Pkt., 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 75c; postpaid.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vines vigorous and productive, fruits medium to large, oblong, dark green. Flesh very bright, rich red, exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping.

PEERLESS—Desirable home market melon, recommended for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious.

SWEETHEART—A very early large-sized melon. Nearly round. Skin light mottled green with netted lines of a darker shade. Rind thin but tough, bears shipment well. Flesh deep, rich red, crisp and melting.

TOM WATSON—A large long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Monte Cristo, but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich, red, sweet and tender.

MONTE CRISTO—Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Flesh very bright, rich red, exceedingly sweet, crisp and tender. Will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is cut.

PRICES ON WATERMELONS, except where noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb. 65c, ppd.

PARSLEY

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 150 ft. row; 5 lbs. to acre.

Parsley will do well in any garden soil but thrives best in a rich, mellow loam. The seed germinates slow and it is well to soak the seed in warm water before seeding. Sow either in boxes or under glass and transplant to open ground in rows 1 to 1½ ft. apart and 4 to 6 inches between plants in the row. In fall take up a few plants and keep in boxes inside.

DOUBLE CURLED—A very ornamental plant with finely cut and crumpled leaves of rich dark green color. Used for garnishing and also very valuable for flavoring.

MOSS CURLED—This is a vigorous, compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, and a handsome decorative plant. Leaves very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss. One of the most popular sorts for both market and home garden.

PRICES ON PARSLEY: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

MUSKMELON

These varieties were selected for your planting after careful test. The seed we offer is tested for high germination and grown by careful and experienced growers.

MUSKMELON with ice cream. Great in the hot summer time, isn't it? Always hits the right spot—especially if they're fresh and sweet. If they're just plucked from your own garden you KNOW they're fresh—and if they are Shultz's they ARE sweet.

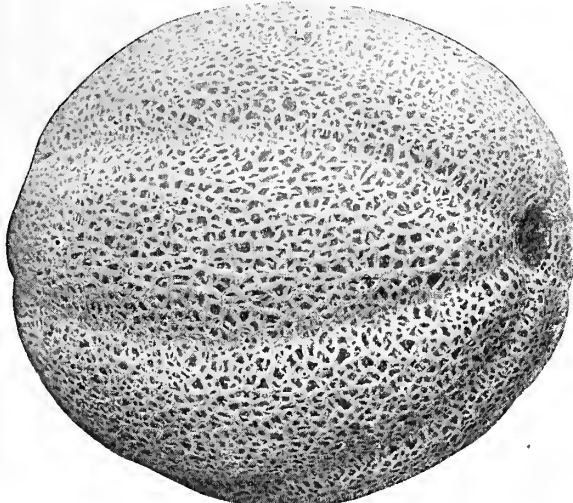


Nothing can take the place of the sweet, juicy, appetizing Muskmelon during the summer months, and considering the comparative ease with which they are cultivated, every gardener should have a patch of melons. The demand always exceeds the supply and a ready market can be found when grown for commercial purposes. With Shultz's Muskmelon Seeds you are assured of a quality that will be in demand the entire season and return you a handsome profit on your investment.

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 100 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Muskmelons require a warm, sunny location. Sow in a rich, sandy loam in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. About 10 seeds to a hill and thinning later leaving the five strongest. Cover the seed one inch. To assist in ripening the fruit remove any leaves which may prevent the sun from reaching the melons.

I take great pains in selecting my Muskmelon seed. I do not believe any one can furnish better seed than I do. All of it is grown by specialists in different parts of the country.



Rocky Ford, a Very Popular Variety

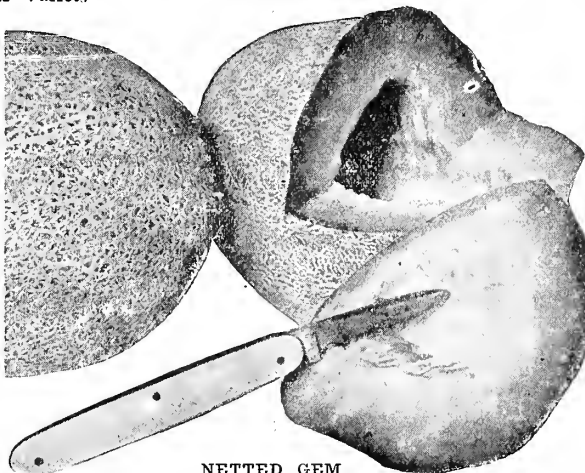
Green Fleshed Varieties

NUTMEG—Medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Dark green nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh green, thick, and a little coarse, fine flavor. Early and in universal demand for both home and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EXTRA LARGE HACKEN-SACK—Large size, handsome in appearance, beautiful yielder and early and reliable with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than any other sort. The skin is green, and thickly netted. Flesh light green, juicy, sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

ROCKY FORD—The world-wide popularity of this variety is as great today as when it first came into prominence several years ago. The melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, are superior in quality to any, but there are soils in every section that will produce almost as good. The Rocky Ford Cantaloupe is slightly oblong in shape, and when ripe has a silver-colored netting of lace-like appearance. The skin is green, but later turns to a peculiar gray color when fit for shipping. Flesh greenish in color, firm in texture, and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

HONEY DEW—A new melon of the "Casaba" type. Fruit large and oval in form. About 10 inches long and eight inches in diameter. Surface is smooth and hard, without ribbing or netting. Creamy white in color, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe. Flesh light emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender and melting with an extreme sweetness, found in no other melon. A very good keeper, and matures with the Osage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



NETTED GEM

GOLDEN NETTED GEM—This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

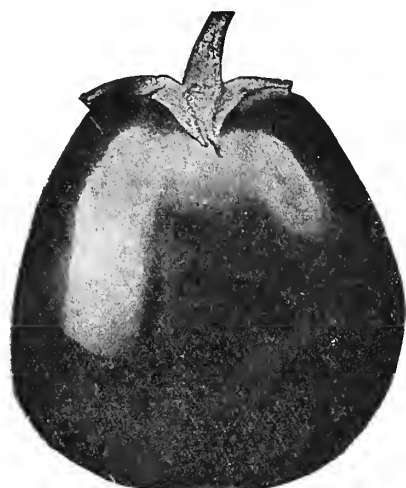
BURRELL'S GEM—One of the Rocky Ford type of the yellow fleshed sorts. Medium size, and pleasing appearance. The flesh is edible almost to the rind, a little darker color than the Osage, richer in flavor. An abundant yielder and excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 65c, postpaid.

EMERALD GEM—For home or market use there is no better variety. Flesh is a beautiful rich salmon color, sweet and luscious beyond expression. Emerald Gem is of medium size, prolific and very early; skin smooth, of a deep emerald green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

BANANA—This is a Banana Melon, of banana shape, banana flavor, banana color, and banana quality; it resembles a banana in many respects, only that it is much larger, growing from 12 to 24 inches long and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Everybody who is fond of bananas will take pleasure in growing and surely will be delighted with this melon, which is not a mere curiosity, but, owing to its exquisite, musky flavor, brings the highest price on the market of any muskmelon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

EARLY OSAGE—Known and grown everywhere where there is a demand for a delicious, appetizing Muskmelon. The skin is a deep green while young, becoming slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures. Flesh is deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, very highly flavored for home use and nearby market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

TIP TOP—This splendid melon has "held its own" for many years against all introductions in the melon line, and no yellow-fleshed melon of which we have any knowledge compares with it in good qualities. The testimony of all who have used Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one—sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Fruit of large size, and flesh attractive bright salmon in color; nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted, very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



NEW YORK PURPLE EGG PLANT

EGG PLANT

Should Be in Every Home Garden and Every Market Gardener Should Include Them in His List.

Planting Directions—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

Egg Plants are tropical plants and should not be planted out until all danger of frost is past. Sow early in boxes or under glass, preferably in small pots and transplant to open ground in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. The plants may stand $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Select a warm, sunny location and plant in loose soil with little moisture. Cultivate often.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS—Plants of low, stocky, branching growth and free from spines. It is early and produces an abundance of large purple fruits noted for their fine quality. Each plant produces 8 to 10 fruits before frost. When danger of frost is approaching the largest fruits may be picked and placed in a warm, dry room and they will keep for some time.

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple, fruits a little bit longer in shape and slightly darker. It is entirely free from spines around the corolla, of dark rich purplish-black color; very attractive. Splendid for early crop or very late planting for market or family use. Black Beauty is grown to a large extent all over the south and is a favorite variety.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—This is a very early maturing and most productive variety. Fruit long, rich purple and of fine quality.

PRICES ON ALL EGG PLANTS—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

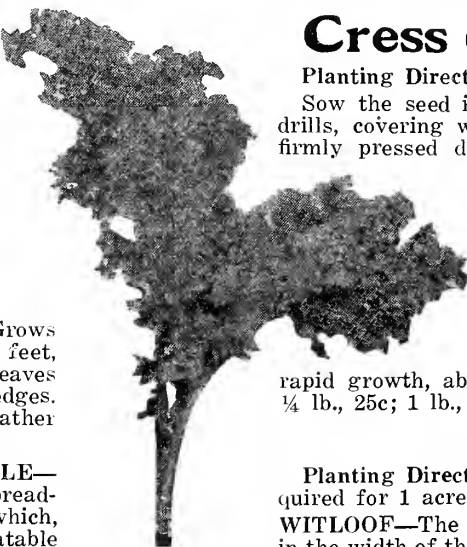
Planting Directions—1 oz. for 5,000 plants; 2 oz. for an acre.

Cultivation is similar to cabbage. Very hardy and used mostly during winter. The leaves are best after touched by frost and may be left during winter. Sow in May in a rich, light soil, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart and thin to 2 ft. in the row, or sow in boxes or frames and transplant. Cultivate often.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows sometimes to a height of three to four feet, bearing long plume-like, light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely cut at edges. A moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures its quality.

BROWN GERMAN CURLED, OR PURPLE—Purplish, curly leaves. A fine curled, spreading, low growing variety, the leaves of which, when properly cooked, make a very palatable dish for greens. The plant is very hardy.

PRICES ON KALE—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



TALL GREEN
CURLED
SCOTCH KALE

Cress or Peppergrass

Planting Directions— $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce for 100 feet or row.

Sow the seed in rich, well prepared soil, in shallow drills, covering with about one-half inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down; as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. For succession plant every two weeks.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—

The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are used for garnishing; also desirable with lettuce; to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. The plant is of

rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

CHICORY

Planting Directions—1 oz. for 800 plants; 4 lbs. required for 1 acre.

WITLOOF—The principal merit of this variety consists in the width of the leaves and large ribs. When blanched it forms the vegetable which is known as Witloof, and resembles a head of Cos Lettuce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

MUSTARD

Planting Directions—One ounce to 100 feet of row.

Mustard thrives best in a rich, quick, loose and naturally moist soil. For salad, sow in rows 1 foot apart with plants an inch or two apart in the row. For general purpose, that is when seed is required for pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Cover the seed about one-half inch. Sow every ten days for succession.

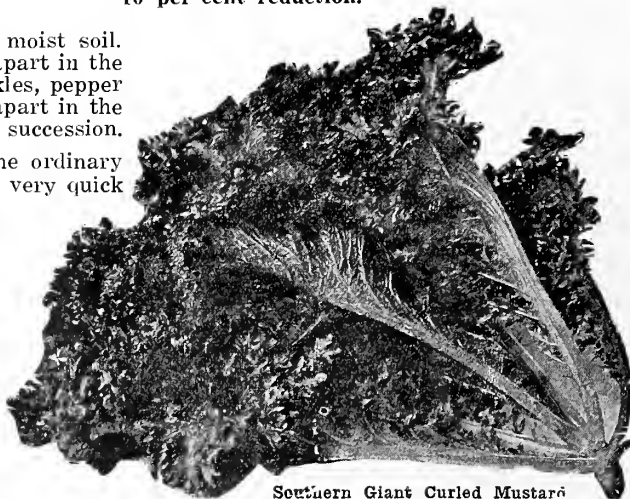
CHINESE BROAD LEAF—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Plant of very quick growth and fairly upright. This sort is preferred by many, as it is more easily prepared for the table than rougher leaved sorts.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height. Leaves large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at the edges. Very vigorous growth, hardy and of a good quality.

WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON—The leaves are comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark green color, tender and mild. Plant upright, rapid grower and soon bolts to seed.

PRICES ON ALL MUSTARD—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

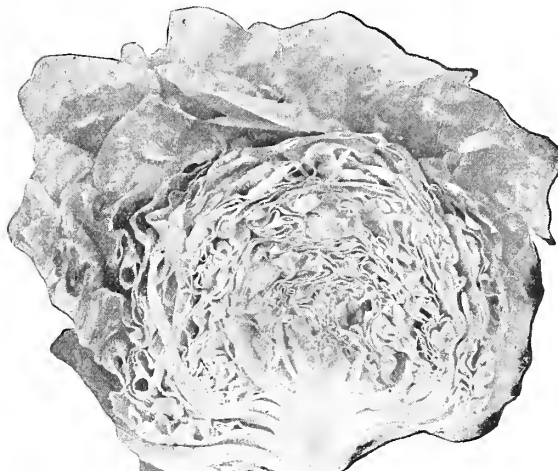
On all neighborhood orders amounting to \$2 or over of packets and ounce sizes, we allow 10 per cent reduction.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard



LETTUCE



IMPROVED HANSON LETTUCE

Some of the most exacting market gardeners in America and Europe plant these Shultz varieties of Lettuce EVERY SEASON.

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 75 ft. row; 4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

Lettuce requires a mellow, moist and rich soil for best results. For early crop sow in hotbed or boxes inside. Outdoor culture can be started as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Sow in rows 1½ ft. apart and thin to 3 inches between the plants in the row. Sow every 10 days. Water frequently. Head lettuce should stand eight inches apart in the row.

Curled or Loose-leaved Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curled Simpson. In many places this is the most popular and best selling variety. It forms large, loose heads of very thin and slightly ruffled and blistered leaves of a light yellowish-green color. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—The standard cutting, or loose-head variety. It is earlier than any of the heading kinds and is extensively used for sowing in cold frames and is also largely grown in the open ground, especially in home gardens. It forms a close, compact mass of curled, yellow-green leaves, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender.

GRAND RAPIDS—As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot, remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, finely crimped at edges. A very desirable and attractive variety.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA—Medium size plant with very light green leaves of good quality and sweet flavor. Very

reliable and sure to make good leaves even under unfavorable conditions. A good sort for the home garden, one of the oldest and most popular varieties.

PRIZEHEAD—Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. It is quite hardy and well adapted to either forcing or open air culture. Is too tender to stand shipping on the market, but is an excellent home garden variety. Leaves finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged brownish red, very crisp, tender and sweet.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties

BIG BOSTON—Very popular for outdoor culture; also much in demand as a compact, large heading and forcing sort. Plants large, hardy and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp. Color bright light green. It heads well in open ground during cold weather of spring and fall. It is especially recommended for market gardening.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—The favorite of market gardeners. Heads grow of medium size, well formed and compact. Of excellent quality and fine appearance. Early, tender, crisp and delicious.

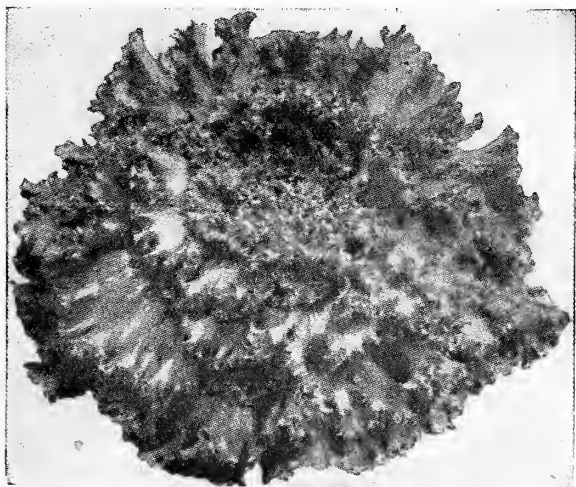
HUBBARD'S MARKET—A thick leaved, bright green heading variety, forming a large, very compact head, finely blanching. One of the best and most satisfactory heading Lettuces for growing outdoors.

TRIANON COS—Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hotbed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring ten inches high by eighteen inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks.

ALL SEASONS—A large, solid headed variety and well known for its fine cream white color, making it very desirable for table use. Very tender, crisp and sweet.

HANSON—One of the most desirable later summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head, which remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright yellowish-green, broad, somewhat crumpled and frilled at edge and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves white, very crisp and tender.

PRICES OF ALL LETTUCE: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c, postpaid.



GRAND RAPIDS

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

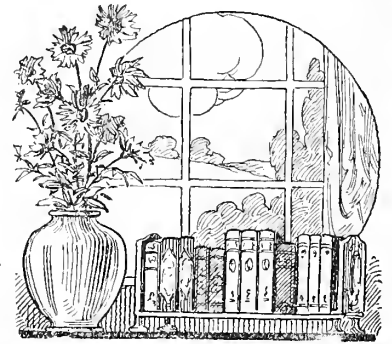
Shultz Flower Seed

All Flower Seeds sent you by mail postpaid, on receipt of price, as quoted.



SHULTZ'S TIP-TOP BRAND Flower Seeds are the best that can be grown. Are tested for germination and purity. They are well-known by florists and lovers of supply of flower seeds.

beautiful flowers who depend upon us for their annual



HOLLYHOCK—The seed should be planted inside early to get quickest results. Pkt., 5c.
MEXICAN FIRE BUSH—Pkt. 15c.

AMBROMA—Pkt., 10c.
AGERATUM—Clusters of feathery blue flowers all summer. Pkt., 5c.
ALYSSUM—Covered with fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c.
ASTERS—Probably the most popular of the garden annuals. Pkt., 10c.
BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Flowers resemble clover blossoms. Pkt., 5c.
BALSAMS (Lady Slippers)—Covered all along the stems with rose-like flowers. Pkt. 10c.
BEGONIA—Large showy flowers. Pkt., 10c.
CALLIOPSIS—Very hardy and showy annual with bright yellow daisy-like flowers. Pkt., 5c.
CANDYTUFT—Large white flowers on long stems. Fragrant. Pkt., 10c.
CANNA—Pkt., 10c.
CANTERBURY BELLS—Old garden favorite. Pkt., 10c.
CARNATION PINKS—Beautiful flowers. spicy fragrance. Pkt., 10c.
CASTOR BEAN—Beautiful foliage and highly ornamental. Pkt., 5c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM—Daisy-like flowers that bloom profusely all summer. Pkt., 10c.
COCKSCOMB—Striking red flowers with large heads that resemble a cocks comb. Pkt. 5c.
COSMOS—Exceedingly showy, blossoms profusely in the fall, an array of colors. Pkt. 5c.
COLEUS—Popular foliage plant. Pkt. 10c.
GIANT SPIDER PLANT—Pkt., 10c.

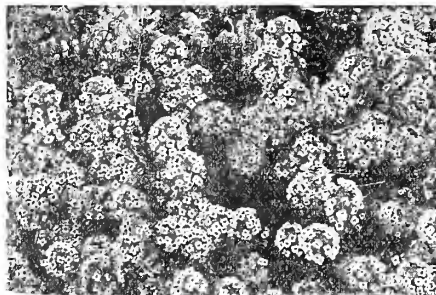
SWEET PEAS—

	Parcel Pkt. Oz.	Post 1/4 lb.	Paid 1 lb.
Dorothy Eckford	.05 .20	.70	2.25
Eckford Hybrid Mixed	.05 .20	.70	2.25
Spencer Mixed	.10 .20	.45	1.75
Choice Mixed	.10 .15	.30	.75
Eckford New Mixture	.10 .15	.30	.75

NASTURTIUMS—

Dwarf Mixed	.10 .15	.30	.75
Tall Mixed	.10 .15	.30	.75

DAHLIAS—One of the easiest plants to grow from seed. Pkt., 10c.
DAISY—A dwarf growing plant. A prolific bloomer. Pkt., 10c.
TRUMPET FLOWER—Pkt., 10c.
SNAPDRAGON—Bears long spikes of various shades of flowers. Pkt., 5c.
PINKS—Grows about 10 in. high. Pkt. 5c.
FOX GLOVE—Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Thimble shaped flowers on a tall stem in a great variation of color. Pkt., 5c.

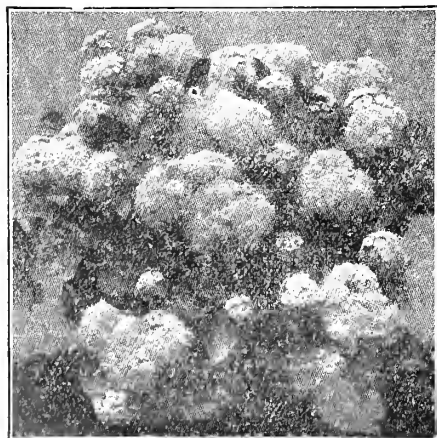


CALIFORNIA POPPY—Fine, delicate yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.
FEVERFEW—Double white flowers, excellent for cutting. Pkt., 5c.
FORGET-ME-NOT—Beautiful blue flowers, very desirable for cutting. Pkt., 5c.
GERANIUM—Pkt., 10c.
HELIOTROPE—Always popular on account of its delightful fragrance. Pkt., 10c.
MARVEL OF PERU—Blossoms from late afternoon through the night and in the morning. Flowers quite fragrant. Pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR—Very showy plants, producing long spikes. Pkt., 5c.
LOBELIA—Covered with a mass of blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.
MARIGOLD—Suitable for most any place in the garden. Pkt., 5c.
MIGNONETTE—One of the most fragrant garden annuals grown. Pkt., 5c.
PANSIES—Probably the most satisfactory annual grown. Pkt., 10c.
PETUNIAS—A prolific bloomer. Pkt., 5c.
PHLOX—Hardy annual, with a greater range of colors than almost any other flower. Pkt. 5c.
POPPIES—Very hardy, can be sown as early in spring as ground can be worked. Pkt., 5c.
PORTULACA—Delicate green foliage covered with bright-colored flowers. Pkt., 10c.
SCABIOSA—A very showy hardy annual, fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c.
STOCK, TEN WEEKS—Has long spikes of bloom. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.
SUNFLOWER—Hardy annual with small golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.
SCARLET SAGE—This ranks with the geranium as a bedding plant and is easily raised from seed. Pkt., 10c.
SWEET WILLIAM—Old-time hardy perennial with dense heads of many-colored flowers. Very showy and satisfactory. Pkt., 5c.

VINES—CLIMBERS—

	Postpaid Pkt.	1/2 oz .60	1 lb. 3.50
Balloon Vine	.10	.60	
Balsam Apple	.05	.60	
Cardinal Climber	.15	.90	
Canary Bird Flower	.05	.30	
Cypress Vine	.05	.30	
Hyacinth Bean	.05	.30	
Dutchman's Pipe	.05	.35	
Moonflower	.05	.45	
Morning Glory Mixed	.05	.15	
Gourds, Mixed	.05	.15	
Kudzu Vine	.05	.45	
Scarlet Runner Bean	.10	.35	



Ageratum

SHULTZ'S FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTIONS

COLLECTION NO. 6

For a Small or Medium Sized Garden.

Hardy, quick growing, showy annuals; easy to grow. They should be planted around every home. Your mother and grandmother delighted to grow these flowers.

1 packet each as follows:
Balsam, Double Mixed
Cockscomb, Mixed
Cosmos, Fine Mixed
Petunia, Mixed
Phlox, Drummondii
Vinca, Mixed
Zinnia, Mixed

Postpaid, 7 large packets 25c. Order this one today!

COLLECTION NO. 7

For a large garden in the city, town or country.

1 packet each as follows:
Amaranthus, Mixed
Balsam, Double Mixed
Canterbury Bells, Mixed
Carnation, Marguerite Mxd
Candytuft, Mixed
Cockscomb, Mixed
Cosmos, Mixed
Larkspur, Mixed
Foxglove, Mixed
Four O'clock, Mixed
Portulaca, Single Mixed
Hollyhock, Single Mixed
Snapdragon, Mixed
Vinca, Mixed

Postpaid, 14 large packets, tested, proven seed for 50c.

COLLECTION NO. 9

Fragrant Hardy Annuals Easy to Grow

Be sure to plant this collection in your garden. It will surely please you.

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum
1 Pkt. Mignonette
1 Pkt. Nicotiana
1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed
1 Pkt. Heliotrope
1 Pkt. Carnation, Mixed
1 Pkt. Marvel of Peru

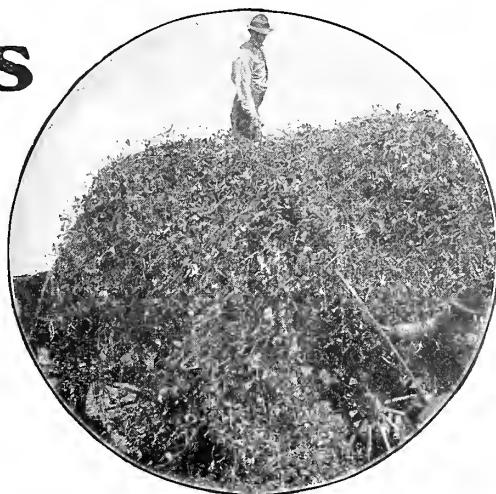
Postpaid, 7 large packets for 25c.

Postpaid, 18 large packets for 50c.

Tested Cow Peas

ed and True to Name at ROCK BOT-
to practically all sections of the country

g with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known. her crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. ure a stand of Clover or Alfalfa, and because of their ability gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on its roots in the soil, n and phosphorus from the lower stratas of soil and incorporate these elements ps. Cow Peas are without a doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow be obtained than by any other method of crop rotation.



IN GROWING COW PEAS

tion, you can tell it by pulling up the plant, if no nodules, your ground is deficient in bacteria."

"Well, you're right on that, they haven't got any nodules on the roots, but inoculation surely would not make that difference in the plant," he said.

"Come in next year, I will sell you the inoculation and Cow Peas. If the plants don't have nodules, and plants twice as big the seed won't cost you a cent."

Next season he did, took me at my word, and after he got the crop, drove in one day, came into the office and said: "Art, I guess you can give me back my money on those Peas."

"Show me the Cow Pea vines, Otis, before I'll believe it." He went out to his car and brought in several fine, large plants with nodules sticking all over the roots, and said:

"Art, when you told me about this inoculation, I didn't believe a word of it. Just thought it was some new fangled thing gotten up to sell. But your money back proposition influenced me to try it, and those vines and roots, prove to my satisfaction the value of inoculation."

Boys, that kind of praise is mighty good to hear. It is actual results right off the farm, and that is the kind of results I want you to have.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Cow Peas will grow and thrive on soils where other field crops would die, although they will grow better on rich soil. They produce an excessive vine in proportion to the seed. A sandy or light clay loam is considered the best for seed production.

SEEDING—The rate of seeding per acre varies according to the variety used, but the usual plant followed is a bushel for the late varieties and a bushel and one-half of the medium early, two bushels for the New Eras, and two or three bushels of the Canadian Field. They are usually put in with a grain drill and with every other spout plugged up, but are sometimes sown in wider rows with a corn planter, and given two or three cultivations, especially when grown for seed.

HARVESTING—Cow Peas should be cut for hay when most of the pods are full grown and commencing to turn. They should be cut and placed in small piles and allowed to remain in the field for four or five days until thoroughly dry. They then produce hay of finest quality.



VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

WHIP-POOR-WILL—This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. They produce a brown-speckled, medium-sized pea and are a very prolific seed yielder. When planted in corn about one bushel to the acre is usually sown, but when sown for hay from one and one-half to two bushels are used.

NEW ERA COW PEAS—This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It matures in about 75 days. It is very easily handled by machinery, which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the corn belt. It will also make a crop when sown in the stubble after small grain. They make splendid hay, and as the vines are somewhat smaller than the later varieties they are more easily cured. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few New Eras, for there is room on every farm for a few of them to be grown at a profit. No crop rotation is complete without them. The peas are somewhat small in size and you will find a bushel per acre will be ample seed.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS—This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the peas off the ground quite well. These peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green. The seed of this variety is very short this year and if you intend sowing any we would urge upon you to place your order at once.

MIXED COW PEAS—A large quantity of the Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed, and composed of different varieties, which have been grown together or have been mixed in transit or country points. These consequently do not sell for as high a price as the straight varieties of Cow Peas, but they will produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. We have quite a quantity of these on hand and are able to offer them at a very reasonable price.

RED RIPPER—A valuable Pea, as it makes a large growth and is excellent for growing in corn. Very late maturing; light yielder of seed.

BRABHAM — A new variety of the Cow Pea which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness. A cross between the Whippoorwill and Iron Pea, and has the good qualities of both. It is early and upright in growth, and is one of the most productive both as regards the growth it makes, and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well and does not shatter the peas, making it very desirable for a hay crop. It has proved to be disease resistant and is better adapted to light soils than for heavy soils. In growth it is very similar to the Whippoorwill, but is earlier. The seeds are small.

BOOKLET

With every order we give you a booklet covering all the varieties, the preparation of the soil, seeding and harvesting. In fact, everything you want to know about—

COW PEAS



Secrets of Gardening

HOW TO PLANT YOUR HOME GARDEN AND DEVELOP A FULL GROWN, WELL LADEN CROP OF FINE VEGETABLES THIS YEAR

The following table contains much information that will be reliable for most localities, and will answer most of the questions usually asked by home gardeners:

"How to plant?"
 "How long after planting before the crop will be ready for use?"
 "How long is the period of edibility?" and
 "What assortment should be planted to keep a continual supply of the different culinary classes?"

All these practical questions and many others can be reasonably

answered by studying the information on this page.

In using the Planting Table the following "Planting classification" will be helpful. It is based on the moisture and temperature requirements of the several classes of vegetables.

1. Early Cool Season Vegetables. Frost hardy, early planted and with short growing period. Peas, Radish, Turnip, Kohl Rabi, Leaf Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach and Garden Cress. Also suitable for planting, in Late Summer and Early Fall. For succession crops look in groups 3 and 4 below.

2. Late Cool Season Vegetables. Similar to above, usually frost hardy, favored by cool weather but require longer to mature than the above group. Usually grown from hot-bed plants that are set in the open or transplanted. Cabbage, Lettuce (head) and Celery.

3. Open Season Early Planted Vegetables. Endure moderate extremes of cold or heat. Long growing period, favored by moist, cool weather when young, but usually hardy in summer temperatures when once they are established. Irish Potatoes, Beets, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Onion, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Fleshly roots and stems. Popular because of long periods of edibility and being easy to care for. Some kinds very desirable for fall gardens.

4. Short Season Summer Vegetables. Includes crops sensitive to even cool weather and are at their best in warm humid weather. Usually planted in open ground after danger from frost has past. String Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Okra. Mostly fleshy fruits and seeds.

5. Long Season Summer Vegetables. Usually started in hot-beds and transplanted because the seedlings are tender. Require long summer season. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper. Edible fruits.

Planting Information Table

Vegetable	Classification	Time to Plant	Days to Mature	Planting Distances Rows x Drill	Seed per 100 Ft. Row	Succession Crops
Asparagus Roots	No. 3	Late fall or winter	1-2 years	48" x 12"		
Asparagus Seed	No. 3	Early winter	3-5 years	60" to 80"		
Beans, Snap	No. 4	Spring and fall	40 to 65	18-30" x 3"	2 lbs.	Beets, Radishes
Beans, Pole	No. 4	Late spring	50 to 80	36-42" x 6"	2 lbs.	Okra
Beans, Bush Lima	No. 4	Early spring and fall	60 to 90	18" x 3"	2 lbs.	Cucumbers, Melons
Beans, Pole Lima	No. 4	Early spring	60 to 80	36-40" x 6"		
Beets, Early	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	24" x 2"	2 lbs.	Fall Turnips
Beets, Stock	No. 3	After severe frosts	60 to 80	36" x 6"	2 ozs.	
Cabbage, Early	No. 2	Early fall and early spring	90 to 130	36" x 24"	2 ozs.	
Cabbage, Late	No. 2	Early fall	100 to 160	36" x 24"	1 oz.	Fall crops
Carrot	No. 3	Late winter, early fall	75 to 110	14" x sow	1/4 oz.	
Cauliflower	No. 2	Same time as cabbage	100 to 130	36" x 18"	1 oz.	Fall crops
Celery	No. 2	Early spring and fall	120 to 150	48" x 2"	1 pkt.	
Chard	No. 3	After severe frosts	30 to 60	18" x 2"	1/4 oz.	
Corn, Sweet	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 100	36" x 12-14"	2 ozs.	Fall Crops
Corn, Dent	No. 4	After frost period	50 to 140		1/2 lb.	Fall Crops
Cress	No. 1	Very early spring	30 to 40	12" x sow	1/2 lb.	
Cucumber	No. 4	After ground warms	60 to 80	48-60" x 24-36"	1/2 oz.	
Egg Plant	No. 5	Transplant when grnd warm	100 to 140	18" x 18"	1/2 oz.	
Endive	No. 2	Late winter, early spring	80 to 180	18" x 8-10"	1/4 oz.	
Horse-Radish	No. 3	Early spring	1-2 years	30" x 18"	1 oz.	
Kale	No. 1	Late winter and fall	90 to 120	18" x 10"	70 roots	
Kohl-Rabi	No. 1	Early spring	60 to 80	18" x 6"	1/2 oz.	
Lettuce, Leaf	No. 1	Very early spring	90 to 90	16-18" x sow	1/2 oz.	Groups 3 and 4
Lettuce, Head	No. 2	Very early spring	60 to 90	16-18" x 12-14"	1/2 oz.	Fall crops
Muskmelon	No. 4	After frost danger	120 to 150	72-96 x 72"	1/2 oz.	
Okra	No. 4	When ground warms	98 to 140	48" x 24"	1/2 oz.	
Onion, Seed	No. 3	Fall or late winter	130 to 150	18" x sow	2 ozs.	
Onion, Sets	No. 3	Late winter, early spring	90 to 120	18" x 6-8"	1 oz.	
Onion, Multiplying	No. 3	Winter, spring or fall		18" x 6-8"	1 lb.	Grow all the year
Parsley	No. 3	Very early spring	90 to 120	14-18" x sow	2 lbs.	
Parsnip	No. 3	Very early spring	125 to 160	18" x sow	1 oz.	
Peas, Round Seed	No. 1	Very late winter	40 to 80	30-36" x 2-3"	2 ozs.	Group 3 and 4
Peas, Wrinkled Seed	No. 1	Very early spring	40 to 80	30-36" x 3"	1 to 2 lbs.	Cucumbers, Melons
Pepper	No. 5	Transplant when grnd warm	100 to 140		1/2 oz.	
Potato, Irish	No. 3	Early spring, late summer	80 to 140		5 lbs.	Fall crops
Potato, Sweet	No. 0	Slips, early summer	140 to 160		75 slips	
Pumpkin	No. 4	When ground warms	100 to 140	96-144"	1/2 oz.	
Radish	No. 1	Early spring or fall	20 to 40	14" x sow	1 oz.	Group 3 and 4
Rhubarb	No. 3	Early spring or fall	1-3 years	38-48" x 24"	1 oz.	
Rutabaga	No. 1	Early spring or fall	60 to 80	Broadcast	33 plants	Fall Crops
Salsify	No. 3	Very early in spring	120 to 180	18" x 6"	1/4 oz.	
Shallots	No. 3	As Multiplying onions		18" x 6-8"	1/2 oz.	
Spinach	No. 1	Late winter, early fall	30 to 60	Broadcast	2 lbs.	
Squash, Bush	No. 4	When ground warms	60 to 80	48" x 48"	1 oz.	
Squash, Late	No. 4	When ground warms	120 to 160	120" x 120"	1/2 oz.	
Tomato, Seed	No. 5	Very early in boxes	100 to 140	Sow	1/2 oz.	
Tomato, Plants	No. 5	After spring frosts	80 to 100	48" x 36"	1/4 oz.	
Turnip	No. 1	Early spring and fall	60 to 80	Broadcast	33 to 40	Fall Crops
Watermelon	No. 4	When ground warms	100 to 120	Hills 6x6 or 8x8	1/2 oz.	



You'll Enjoy Some Real Good Radishes from Your Garden

These are the Radishes you'll enjoy—crisp and flavory. Fresh radishes are a delicious relish—always appreciated and find a ready sale. Put several of these varieties in your garden about two weeks apart and you can have fresh, crisp radishes through the Summer and Fall. They are rich in vitamins.

NOTE—Write for special prices on large quantities of Radishes where not listed.

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 150 ft. row.

Good, rich, sandy loam is best. Sow as early as ground can be worked in spring in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to about 2 inches apart. Sow every 10 days for a continuous supply. Winter radishes are sown in August and can be packed in sand for winter use.

ROUND VARIETIES

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—A round radish of exceptionally large size for so early a variety. The root is nearly globe-shaped, of beautiful crimson color and most excellent quality. A very desirable variety for outdoor planting, and also suitable for forcing where a large round radish is wanted. It remains in condition a remarkably long time for so early a radish.

EARLY ROUND DARK RED—A quick growing, deep red turnip-shaped radish, good for either inside or outdoors.

EARLY LONG SCARLET WHITE TOP—Is a standard and excellent sort, either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, white tipped, and continue crisp until fully matured, when they are about six inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c; postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A great favorite everywhere. The radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild.

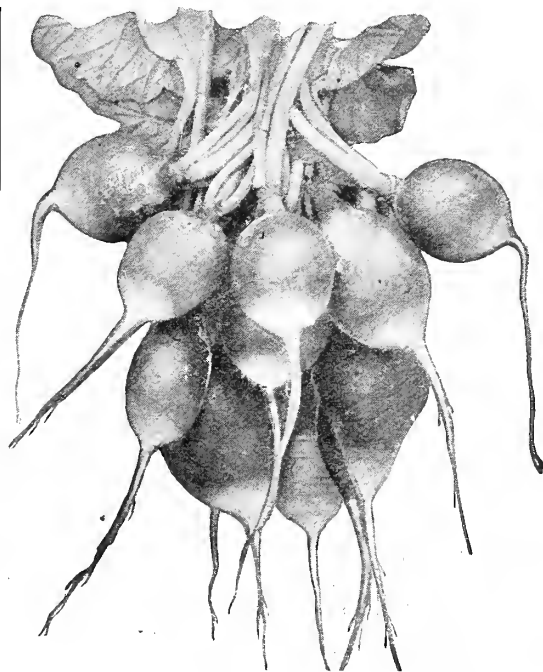
EARLY ROUND WHITE—One of the prettiest round varieties in the whole list; white as snow, smooth as glass, very crisp and extremely tender.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—Market gardeners' favorite radish for outdoor planting. Very desirable for the home garden. It is an early maturing variety, only a little later than the forcing strain. Turnip-shaped; handsome scarlet in color, with a distinct white tip.

LONG VARIETIES

EARLY LONG SCARLET (White Tipped)—Resembles Early Long Scarlet Short-Top in shape and size, but of a lighter shade of scarlet; extra early, white tipped; a rapid seller.

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET—A decided improvement in both color and earliness over other varieties of this class. It is ready to use about 25 days after planting, and continues to keep in good condition until fully matured. It has small tops and does not run to neck. Brilliant clear scarlet.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED

CINCINNATI MARKET—Very similar to Long Scarlet Short Top, but a deeper red in color and remains longer in condition to use. It is very early and quite a favorite among market gardeners.

LONG WHITE VIENNA—Early maturing, long white summer radish, excellent quality. Tops medium size; roots pure white, slender, smooth, very crisp and tender.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—The roots of this early variety are deep, rich red color, olive shaped or half long, with tapering point; tops small; flesh white, crisp, tender.

WHITE LADY FINGER—A very handsome radish, rapid grower of excellent quality; slender with white skin and remarkably tender, brittle flesh. Flavor is mild and sweet.

LONG WHITE ICICLE—Handsome, long, pure white radish, maturing very early. Exceedingly crisp, tender and well flavored. One of the most popular. **CHARTIER**—An improved strain of Long Scarlet radish; for brilliancy of color and shortness of top it cannot be surpassed; the most profitable to grow for an early crop.

LONG PURE WHITE STRASBURG—One of the best and most popular summer radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white, almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. will remain tender long time.

WINTER VARIETIES

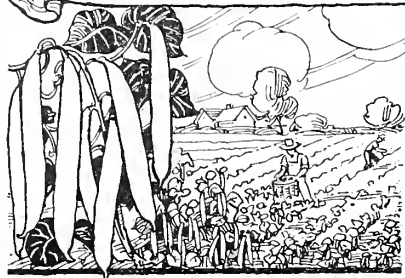
CHINESE ROSE—This variety is of half-long shape, pink color; flesh as solid as an apple; has not that strong flavor which is peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally as well.

PRICES ON RADISHES, except where noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 70c, postpaid.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

WAX BEANS DWARF



Beans are so nutritious and can be served so many appetizing ways that the demand is not always easily filled. For the home garden or the market garden you will find just what you want here. Every variety selected to give entire satisfaction.

WAX-PODDED VARIETIES

PRICES on All Beans Listed Will Be Found at the Bottom of the Page.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 feet of row; 1 acre requires 60 lbs.

All varieties of beans should be planted when danger of frost is past. For a continuous supply plant every two weeks to about August 1st. Select a warm, sunny location and a fairly rich, sandy soil, if possible. Plant in rows 18 to 30 inches apart 2 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate or hoe in dry weather, but avoid working among the beans when plants are wet, as this induces rust.

BURPEE'S KIDNEY WAX—More robust in growth and more prolific than Wardwell's Kidney Wax—with longer pods, entirely stringless, more fleshy, and of much finer quality. The plants are of erect bush habit, reaching eighteen to twenty inches in height. Even during wet summers the foliage is entirely free from blight, while the pods are free from rust. The fleshy pods are flattened in form, from six to seven inches in length, one-half inch broad, and three-eighths of an inch thick; the color is a rich lemon-yellow. The pods are remarkable for their meatiness, fine flavor, brittleness, and absolute freedom from strings.

CURRIES RUST-PROOF WAX—This bean grows very free from rust. One of the old well-known varieties. Large flat pods, nearly stringless and very tender. Matures in about 50 days from time of planting. We recommend this variety as one of the best.

SHULTZ'S PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—A very popular variety on account of quality and earliness. Pods are about 5 inches long, stringless, fleshy, brittle and fine golden color.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. Desirable where a wax-podded, white seeded mid-season sort is wanted. Vines very vigorous. Always matures plump, full and solid and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the most profitable snap beans in our list.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Vines medium sized, vigorous and hardy; pods broad, flat and of a golden yellow color. This variety is an improvement over the old Golden Wax. The plants are very resistant to rust.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety matures a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, straight, broad, golden yellow, handsome pods of large size. About six inches long and of the finest quality. Suitable for snaps for the home garden.

SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—Meaty round pods, upright, vigorous vine. A fine, sweet flavored, stringless bean.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

STRINGLESS REFUGEE WAX—Almost stringless. An early variety. Very tender and of the finest quality. Produces in about 45 days from time of planting in warm, favorable locations and continues to bear for several weeks. Pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, slightly curved, well-filled and round. Used largely for canning. **PRICES ON ALL WAX-PODDED VARIETIES**:—Pkg., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

FIELD BEANS AND SHELLING VARIETIES

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—An early shell bean of very fine quality. Hardy and productive. Pods about 5 inches in length, broad, thick and splashed with red. Can also be used early as a snap bean.

RED KIDNEY—A fine shelling bean of good quality. Similar to White Navy, but seed is much larger and red in color. Used for cooking with sweet corn making "Succotash." A very good winter bean.

WHITE MARROWFAT—Very prolific. Pods medium, broad and green. Beans large, clear white. Cooks dry and mealy.

WHITE NAVY—Used largely as a field bean and used extensively for cooking and baking. The plants are dwarf in habit but very productive. Beans are white, of excellent quality. 1 pkg., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. or over, 15c per lb.

PRICE ON FIELD AND SHELLING BEANS: Pkg. 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. or more, 25c per lb., except White Navy (see above).

BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb., to 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires about 60 lbs. Lima Beans, in common with all other varieties of beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Require a rich, light, preferably sandy soil which helps to mature the "Limas" quickly. Select a rich soil or use old well-rotted manure.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA—Perhaps the best dwarf Lima bean. Heavy yielder and sure cropper. Pods 4 to 5 inches long containing 3 to 5 seeds, large, flat and white of excellent quality. Fine for both market and home use.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—A fine Lima bean, of strong growth. Pods are well filled with 3 to 5 large, thick, meaty beans of a most delicious flavor. Very extensively planted both by market gardeners and home production.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Small bean, but most productive of all white Sieva Limas. The original Lima. Very early. A great favorite in the South.

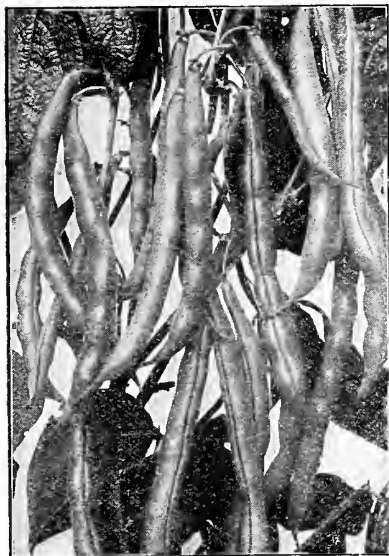
SMALL SIEVA BUSH LIMA—Dwarf form of the small white Lima, valuable on account of its extreme earliness and productiveness. Grows and sets pods until frost. Pods medium dark green, short, flat, contain 2 to 4 beans; excellent quality either green shelled or dry. Seed small, flat and white.

PRICE ON ALL BUSH LIMA BEANS: Pkg., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. or more, 30c per lb.



WAX BEANS

GREEN BEANS DWARF



BOUNTIFUL BEAN

Fresh String Beans are mighty good in the summer time. There is no better way to fight the H. C. of L. than to plant enough beans to last all season, and put a few cans away for Winter when prices go to the top.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

EXTRA EARLY ROUND RED PODDED VALENTINE—This is one of the very best Snap Beans, being very early and of first-class quality. The pods are round, fleshy, crisp and tender. Very productive. The best early green beans for the market gardener or private grower.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A fine main crop variety, matures a little later than other stringless greenpods. Pods nearly straight, round, meaty; good for canning and home use.

BLACK VALENTINE—An early variety used largely for shipping both in the North and South; very prolific and hardy. Pods are flat.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREENPOD—A splendid round podded green variety, excellent for home and market gardeners.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—An old well known variety. Very hardy and good yielder. Pods are 5 to 6 inches long, light green, flat and of fair quality. Good shipper.

REFUGEE or 1000-1—Used for late plantings. Vines large, hardy, productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, nearly stringless, of light green color. Fine for canning and pickling.

EARLY BOUNTIFUL—Extremely early, green podded sort. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods long, 6 to 7 inches, straight broad, flat, handsome appearance, and absolutely stringless for snaps.

KEENEY'S STRINGLESS REFUGEE—Similar to Refugee 1,00-1, but much earlier; hardy and productive. Pods light green, 4 to 5 in. long, round and early, stringless. Fine grained, good quality.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK FAVORITE—The original Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod matures from 3 to 5 days earlier. Bushes 18 to 20 inches high, vigorous, prolific. Leaves bright dark green, quite heavy, but not overabundant; strength of plant going to production of large crop of pods. Pods 5½ to 6½ inches long, ½ inch wide and ½ inch thick; full, fleshy, almost round; brittle, juicy, free from tough fiber, entirely stringless. Seed, being white, can be used for dried beans in winter.

PRICES ON ALL GREEN-PODDED DWARF VARIETIES—Pkg., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb. 35c 5 lbs., \$1.15, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per pound.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

A few rows of Pole Beans will furnish lots of fresh, flavory food for your table. Plant them in your garden—along the fences.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 hills; 1 acre requires about 30 pounds.

Pods should be 6 to 8 ft. high and placed in rows north and south. Rows should be about 3½ ft. apart each way and the seed planted in a circle 6 inches from the pole and 6 to 8 seeds to each pole. Place poles firmly in the ground and have them all slanting toward the north.

BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN-POD—In some sections this is called White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. It is earlier and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods, borne in clusters, average six to eight inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and so meaty as to be really saddle-backed. The pods are entirely stringless as the popular Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Bush Bean; they are equally tender and of similar sweet, mild flavor. The dry beans are pure white.

LAZY WIFE—One of the best green pole beans. It has become immensely popular everywhere, and is really without a rival for all around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from 5 to 7 inches long. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and absolutely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor which is retained until they are fully ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap sorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. The dry beans are excellent for winter use; seed white, medium size, slightly oval.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A climbing variety of strong, dense, heavy growth; very productive. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long, produced in clusters, and are straight, flat, fine grained, fleshy and of tender quality. Pods light golden in color. Beans oval and white.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—An old well-known variety, of good quality, either green or dry. Flat, long pods. Beans are white, brittle and very flat. Will give a good crop without poles when planted with corn.

HORTICULTURAL POLE—This variety is a second early old time favorite bean. Very productive with pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight and flat.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT—This variety is the best bean to plant in corn hills. It is hardy, late and a heavy yielder. Pods 3½ to 4 inches long, straight, flat, fine grained. Fine stock food. Color light green.

PRICE ON POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Pkg., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.15, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per pound.

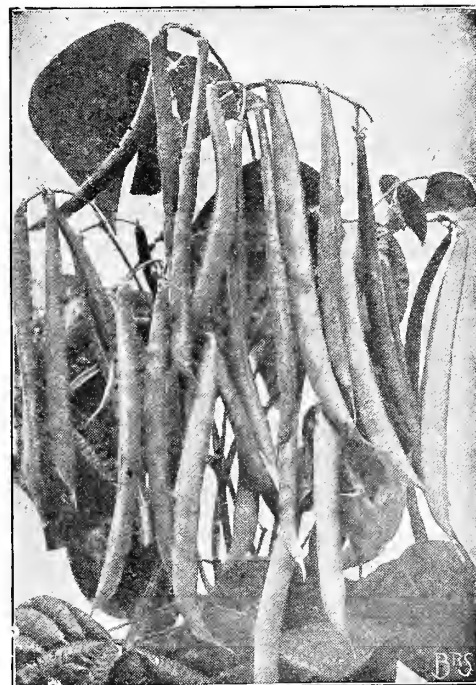
POLE LIMA VARIETIES

PLANTING DIRECTIONS—1 lb. to 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires about 35 pounds. Pole Lima Beans should be planted in rich soil, and a sunny location. Have the poles lean towards the north. Four feet between the rows and 3 ft. between the poles in the row. Plant 6 to 8 beans around each pole. Thin out and leave the 5 strongest plants. If poles are scarce put posts 10 feet apart, stretch single wires or netting along and plant the beans 8 to 10 inches apart.

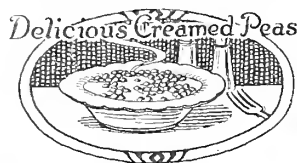
LARGE WHITE LIMA—Vines tall, vigorous and slender. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white with slight greenish tinge. Pods grow in clusters.

KING OF THE GARDEN—Vines very vigorous and productive, pods medium dark green, very large, from 5 to 6 inches long. On account of its large pods this is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing early and make larger pods than any bean we know. Seed very large, oval to flat, white with slight, greenish tinge.

PRICE ON POLE LIMA BEANS—Pkg., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.35, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 25c per pound.



STRINGLESS GREENPOD



Shultz Hardy Northern Grown Peas

EARLY PEAS—One of the first vegetables of the garden and they bring good prices for the market gardener. Plant three or four of these Shultz varieties and you are sure to have fresh peas through a long growing season.

Planting Directions—1 lb. to 125 ft. row; 1 acre requires about 100 pounds.

Peas are safe to sow as early as the ground can be worked. They do well in cool weather. Select a light, not too rich soil, or they will run to vine too much. Sow double rows, these to be six inches apart and 2½ to 3½ feet between the double rows, and drop the peas every three inches and covering 1½ inches. Like the Flowering Sweet Peas the garden variety will produce better if six-inch deep furrows are made, covering only one inch at the time of sowing and filling in the furrow when the plants are nicely started.

Varieties growing two feet high or more should be supported with brush. The early kinds do best in light, warm soil. Later varieties require a rich loam, inclining to clay, and should be planted deeper than the others.

SHULTZ'S BEST EXTRA EARLY (2 feet)—This extra early Pea is not only early but the very best of the smooth, white, extra earlys. It matures in from forty to forty-five days after germination and the full, round, dark green pods are produced in wonderful profusion. Practically all the pods can be gathered in two pickings, and as they are of strong texture, are well fitted for shipping even long distances. The Peas are of medium size, round, smooth and of splendid flavor. The vines are very hardy and seed may be sown as soon as the soil becomes mellow. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

PROLIFIC—Excels all other sugar Peas in size, productiveness and quality. Vines are about 3 to 4 feet in height. The pods are gigantic in size, broad, sweet and tender, extremely fleshy and equal to the best Snap Beans for cooking pods and all. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

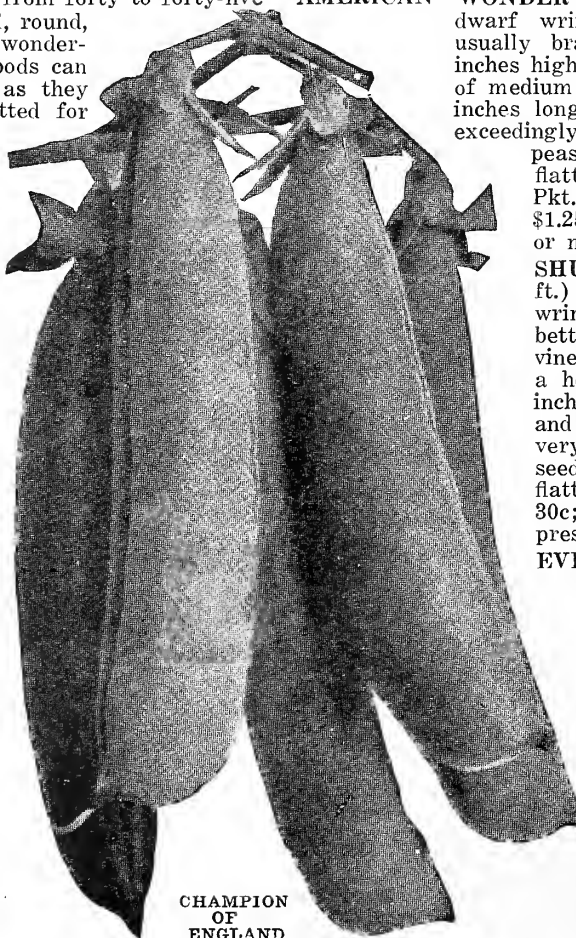
BURPEE'S BEST EXTRA-EARLY—This superb Pedigree strain is the result of most careful expert work of selection and re-selection continued through a long series of years. It excels in purity of stock and freedom from sports all other extra-early peas ever offered in this or any other country. Equally as early as Alaska, the peas are much better in flavor. The vines are quite slender, of very quick growth, and average eighteen to twenty-four inches in height. The pods are well filled, and the entire crop can be gathered generally in picking. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1

lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

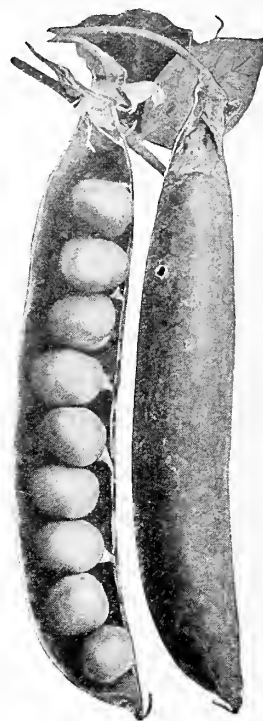
AMERICAN WONDER (1 foot)—The earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. The vines are usually branching, about nine to twelve inches high and covered with well filled pods of medium size, about two and five-eighths inches long, containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. Seed medium size, generally flattened, wrinkled and pale green. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

SHULTZ'S PREMIUM GEM—(1½ ft.) A very desirable early green wrinkled dwarf variety, similar to but better than McLean's Little Gem. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are of medium size and crowded with from six to eight very large peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

EVERBEARING (2½ feet)—Vines stout, of medium height, about two and one-half feet, bearing at the top six or ten bright pods of medium size. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled and cook very quickly, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.



CHAMPION
OF
ENGLAND



SHULTZ'S SELECTED GARDEN PEAS (Continued)

IMPROVED CHAMPION OF ENGLAND (4½ feet)—A very productive variety, universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late Peas. Pods large, about three inches long. The seed is light green, wrinkled and very desirable for home use and especially recommended for market gardeners. Profuse bearer. Very much superior in flavor to the Marrowfat Peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

LARGE TELEPHONE (4 feet)—This has become the leading pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. Vines tall and vigorous, with light colored leaves and producing an abundance of pointed pods of large size, attractive bright green, filled with very large peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It is one of the best sorts for either market or home. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 25c per lb.

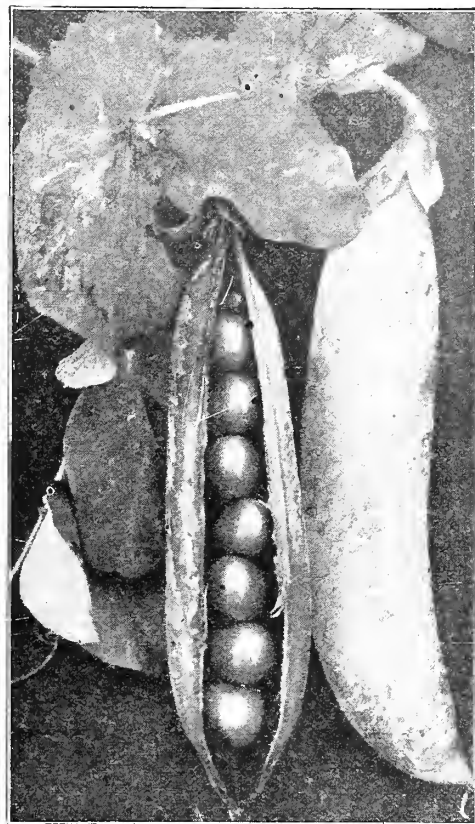
LITTLE GEM—A well known home garden pea. A little taller and later than American Wonder. Pea of excellent flavor; height 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

SHULTZ'S SELECTED FIRST AND BEST (2½ feet)—The earliest and most even strain of white, extra early peas. Vines vigorous and hardy. Seed small, smooth, yellowish-white. The pods are fair size and well filled with plump, tender, sweet flavored peas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET—Large, handsome pods, similar in shape to First and Best, but larger. Very prolific. Pods 2½ inches long, blunt end, light green. Height 30 inches. Very largely used for fall planting. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM (1¼ feet)—A wrinkled variety, maturing in 50 to 55 days after planting. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long, round and filled with peas of delicious flavor. In fact they have the same sugary flavor as the late wrinkled sorts and the additional merit of earliness. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 20c per lb.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—This is one of the edible podded varieties. The pods are picked when the peas are only half developed and at that stage there is no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. This variety is quite late, growing 4 to 5 feet high and bearing large pods 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved or twisted. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 30c per lb.



TELEPHONE

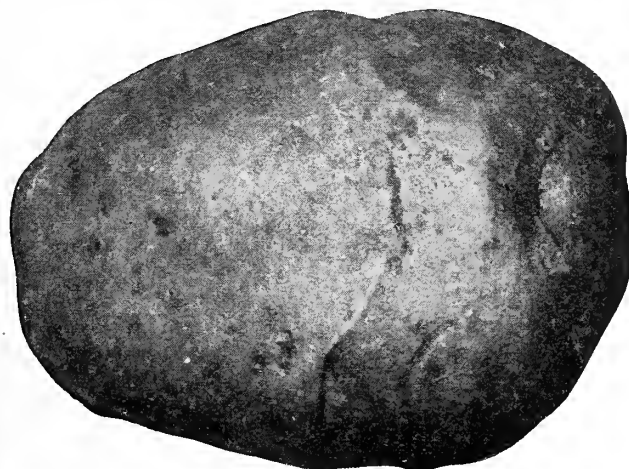
Seed Potatoes

Planting Directions—1 peck to 125 hills.

Our stocks of Seed Potatoes are especially grown for us in Northern Minnesota, and in what is generally known as the Red River Valley. Experience has proven to us that potatoes produced in that section afford a better quality for seed than is generally used.

EARLY ROSE—A good sized early variety with a pinkish white skin and of excellent quality.

EARLY OHIO—The most popular potato this country has



RURAL NEW YORKER

ever known; very productive; tubers are smooth and oblong in shape.

IRISH COBBLER—Round, pure white and very early and of the very best quality. Very popular with market gardeners.

RURAL NEW YORKER—Originated by the late Elbert O. Carman, and a very distinct and valuable main crop sort. The tubers attain a large size and are of round oval shape. The eyes are few, distinct and shallow. It is a very healthy and vigorous variety.

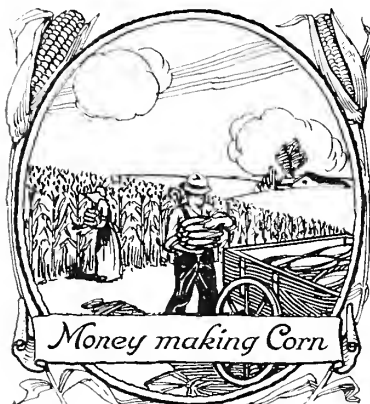
BURBANK—One of the best known late varieties. Flesh white, mealy, fine flavor and large tubers. It is a big yielder and does well on heavy soils.

EARLY SIX WEEKS—Of the Ohio type and a very early variety. A fine potato for southern truckers. The tubers begin to form when the vines are 5 to 6 inches high and in 7 to 8 weeks the potatoes are of marketable size.

TRIUMPH—From 7 to 10 days earlier than the Ohio. Commands a high price than other varieties among potato buyers. Good size, square at the ends. Skin is red, flesh very white and firm. Very productive.

PRICES ON SEED POTATOES—Refer to our Weekly Price List.

GROW NEW POTATOES from Hybridized "Seed Ball" Seeds. No product so interesting—none may be of such value. There's money in it, and fun galore. The result will be amazingly diversified—potatoes of all colors, shapes, and sizes. 50 or more distinct varieties. One may make your fortune. Order now. This may be your last chance. Postpaid, packet with directions, 15c; 4 for 50c; 10 for \$1.00.



GARDEN CORN

Sweet and Tender

One of the garden's sweetest vegetables. An aristocrat of the garden—and yet corn so fittingly fills the homely duty of plain old every day nourishment. It's mighty fine when it is fresh and tender and sweet, and that's just the kind that Shultz varieties are. They are the selected kinds—the Elect of the great garden family of corn. Corn should be prepared when it is fresh. Grow several of these varieties in your garden and you can BE SURE yours is fresh and tender when wanted.



Planting Directions—1 lb. to 100 hills; 1 acre requires 12 to 15 lbs.

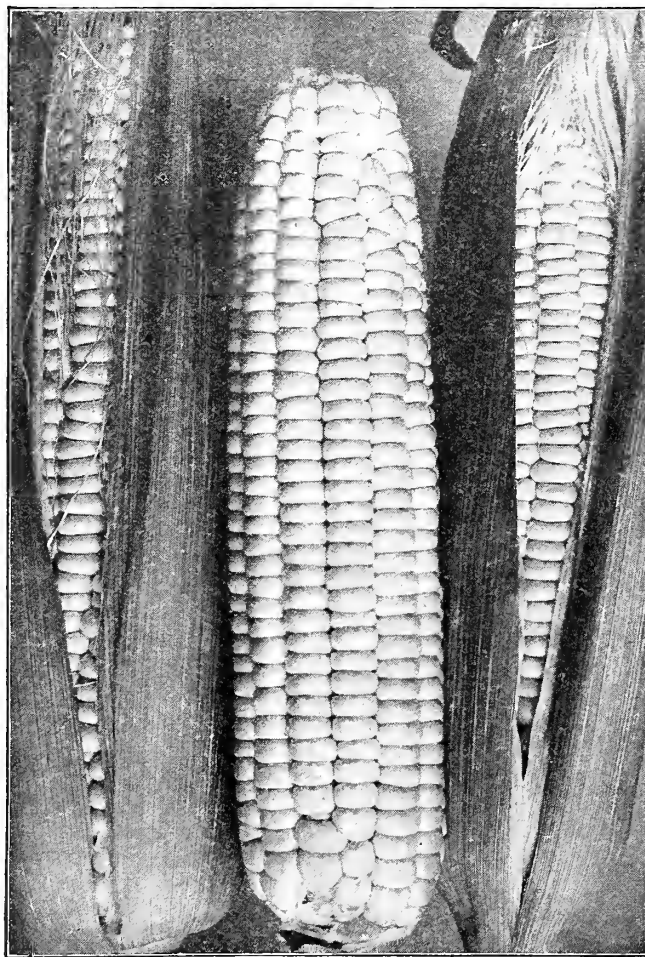
Select an exposed sunny location away from trees and hedges. Spread well-rotted manure liberally over the ground and plow or spade this under deep. Plant when danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Drop 4 to 5 kernels every 2½ feet. Cover 1 inch. These distances enable cultivation both ways. For early varieties plant 2½ feet between the rows, dropping 2 kernels every 18 inches. Plant every two weeks for a succession until the middle of July. Keep the weeds out. Cultivate or hoe often as it helps to keep the moisture in the ground. It is important to pick Sweet Corn at the right time. When the skin of the grain breaks at a slight puncture that is the time to pick.



Prices on All Varieties of SWEET CORN

Postpaid
Pkt., 5c;
½ lb. 15c;
1 lb., 25c;
5 lbs. 90c,
postpaid

By express:
10 lbs. or
more, per
lb., 15c.

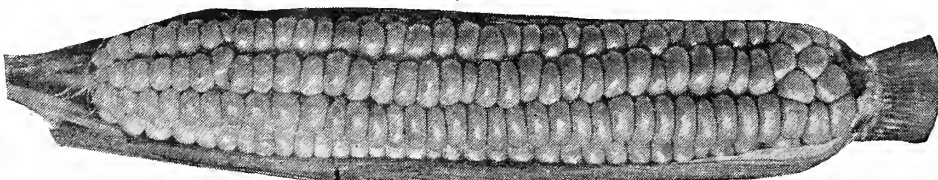


STOWELL'S EVERGREEN, POPULAR VARIETY

Neighborhood Orders
on all orders of packets and ounces, amounting to \$2.00 or more we allow 10 per cent reduction. This does not apply to quarter lbs. or larger quantities.

EARLY EVERGREEN — This variety is earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and is just as good. The ears are seven to eight inches long, with fourteen to twenty more or less irregular rows, with very deep grain which is of the best quality. Plants six to seven feet high. A standard main crop variety for home and market gardens.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN — This variety has a small, white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender white grains of excellent quality. Ears seven to nine inches long; stalks from six to seven feet high. Well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market, and by many it is regarded as the best of the late varieties.



GOLDEN BANTAM

HOWLING MOB — This variety originated at Toledo, Ohio, and its queer but appropriate name has reference to the loud and clamorous demand for the corn when brought to market. The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce two splendid ears to a stalk early in the season. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties.

GOLDEN BANTAM — An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight rowed, six to seven inches long and of medium size, found more suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Height four to five feet. Is becoming more popular each year because of its early character.

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

GARDEN AND SWEET CORN—(Continued)

Plant Three or Four of These Selected Varieties and Have Fresh, Tender Table Corn All Summer

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Now recognized everywhere as the standard variety, both for home and market, and

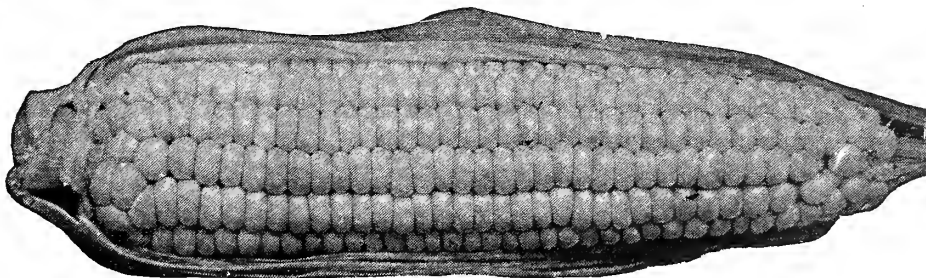
deners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying. The kernels are very broad, sweet and tender.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency of a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best of all sorts. Height about seven and one-half feet. Ears seven to eight inches long, fourteen to twenty rowed.

EARLY MINNESOTA—One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gar-



HOWLING MOB

PRICE of all varieties: Pkt. 5c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs., 90c, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. or more, per lb. 15c.

SHULTZ POP CORN

Planting Directions—One ounce to 75 feet of row; 12 lbs. per acre.

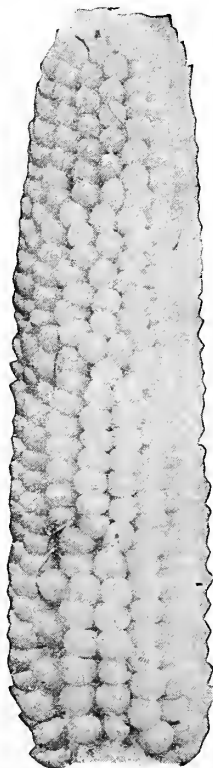
A good garden soil will produce good Pop Corn. Select a sunny, warm location and plant in rows three to four feet apart. Drop seeds every 14 inches and cover one inch deep. Cultivate or hoe often.

WHITE RICE—A popular variety with "Cracker Jack" men. The kernels are pointed and resemble rice. It matures later than other varieties but yields heavily and "pops" fine.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The large sort, stalks grow five or six feet high, producing two or three long ears on each stalk, pops perfectly white. The yield of this variety in ear corn to the acre is the equal of the larger varieties, as it can be planted much closer than the larger.

JAPANESE HULLESS—Most tender and delicious flavor when popped, without any hard particles—melts in your mouth. Try it once; you will not be without it again.

PRICE: Postpaid, pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. Write for prices in larger quantities.



WHITE RICE



SPANISH

Peanuts

Planting Directions—15 lbs. per acre.

Plant early in spring in rows three feet apart placing the nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cultivate often.

If started early, Peanuts can be grown successfully in the central states. Include some in your order as a trial.

Every boy and girl should have a space set aside in the garden for peanuts. The pleasure derived from the cultivation of this fruit is almost as great as the profit derived from the sale of the produce.

VIRGINIA—A very prolific sort; planted almost exclusively in the peanut growing section of Virginia, and it is one of the standard varieties for roasting. Postpaid, ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

RED SPANISH—Very popular variety and especially noted for its sweetness and fine flavor. Somewhat small than Virginia. They grow more compact than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. Postpaid, ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c.

**OUR TOMATO
SEED IS GROWN
FOR SEED ONLY**

The seeds we offer you are grown for seed only, under our constant care and supervision in Michigan and New Jersey, where soil and climatic conditions together produce the earliest and largest yielding strains.

TOMATOES

I have been buying my seeds from you for quite a few years now. I have always got the kind of seed I ordered and I have never had any trouble disposing of my loads of vegetables on the market.

I thought you would like to know that I bought 50c worth of John Baer Tomato Seed. It was a good year for Tomatoes and I sold over \$800 worth off an acre.

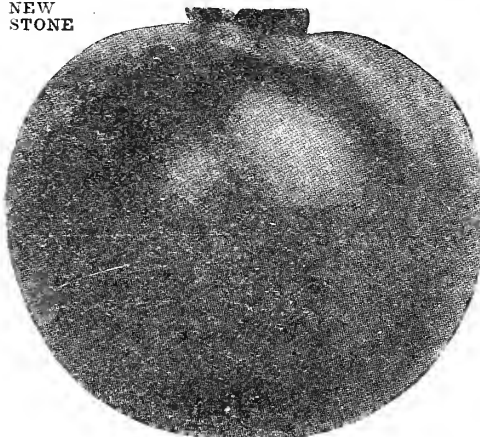
FRED SMITH,
Cairo, Illinois.

The market gardener needs the earliest and most prolific bearing varieties. We recommend the following to the market gardener and home planter.

EARLY
Acme John Baer
Livingston Globe
Spark's Earliana

**FOR LATE OR
MAIN CROP**
New Stone Ponderosa
Livingston Beauty

NEW
STONE



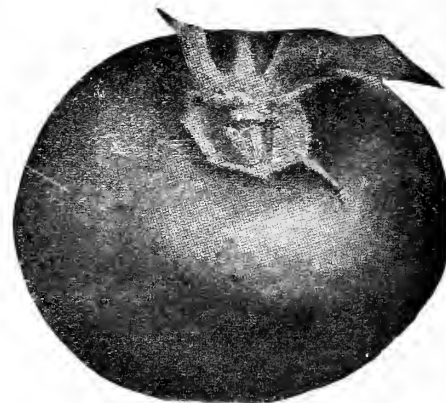
Planting Directions—1 oz. for about 2,000 plants.

Sow inside in boxes or in hotbeds where the temperature is about 65 degrees. Transplant when three inches high to 3 x 3 inches each way. Transplanting will make an abundance of fibrous roots and also stocky plants. Plant outdoors when all danger of frost is past in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in row. Sunny exposure and fairly rich soil is best. Trim off part of foliage to expose tomatoes to the sun.

JOHN BAER—An extra early variety of superior merit. Very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits are large and very attractive, round in shape, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It ripens early and continues to bear fruit throughout the season. We can recommend it as being one of the best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON BEAUTY—One of the finest tomatoes for general purposes, whether for garden or market. The color is purplish red; very solid, does not crack easily, grows to be a large size and is very productive. It is medium early. The early fruits are borne in clusters, very smooth and of excellent flavor; good keeper; fine for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

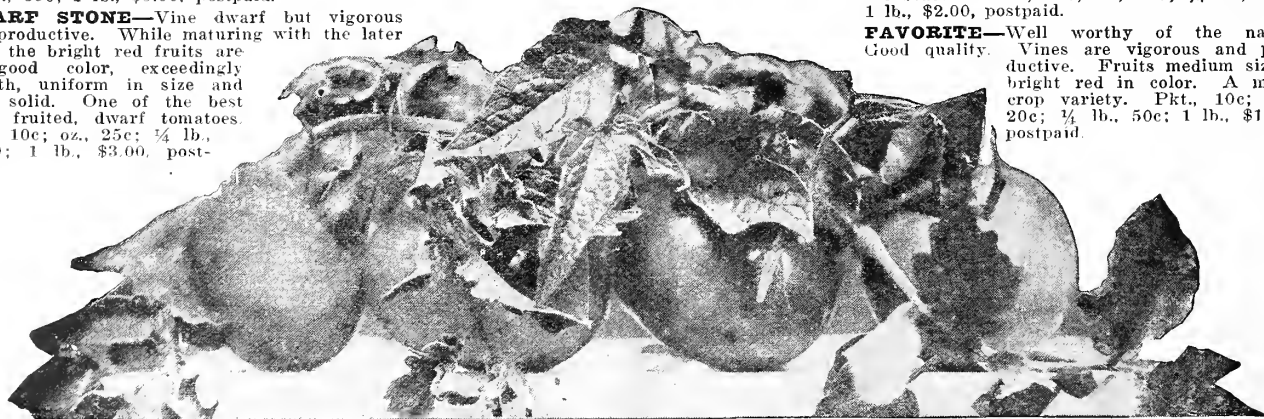
DWARF STONE—Vine dwarf but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts the bright red fruits are of good color, exceedingly smooth, uniform in size and very solid. One of the best large fruited, dwarf tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



DWARF CHAMPION

SPARK'S EARLIANA—This is the earliest smooth, bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation—nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

FAVORITE—Well worthy of the name. Good quality. Vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits medium sized, bright red in color. A main crop variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



John Baer, an Extra Early Tomato of Excellent and Superior Quality; Very Attractive and highly prized by the gardener

EARLY ACME—The vine is large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early, almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early, purple-fruited Tomato, either for home or market or to ship, or for canners, as it is one of the best varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—In shape it is distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe, with quite a good percentage of elongated fruits. It is among the first to ripen. Fruit of large size, always smooth, firm-fleshed and

has very few seeds. Ripens evenly, a fine glossy red in color, tinged with purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

MATCHLESS—We highly recommend this variety for main crop. Very productive. Fruits large, handsome and always marketable. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, so that ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition 10 days. Color, rich red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.65, postpaid.

LARGE NEW STONE—A valuable main crop variety, and one of the most popular for shipping, canning and the home market. Large size, bright scarlet color, withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

GIANT PONDEROSA—Often called "Beef Steak" on account of its large size and thick, solid flesh. Seed cells are small. Color a dark red, somewhat purple. Fruits weighing one pound or more are not uncommon. Fine for slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.95, postpaid.

YELLOW PEAR—Fruits similar to Red Pear, but of rich, clear, yellow color and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

RED PEAR—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



CUCUMBERS



Crisp and fresh. Delightful in flavor. For slicing or for pickling—
—for early crop and for continuous bearing you'll not find the equal
of these specially chosen varieties.



DAVIS PERFECT

CUCUMBERS

Choicest Quality—Planted in
the Best of Home Gardens

Planting Directions—1 ounce for 60 hills; 3 pounds for an acre in hills.

Cucumbers require a rich loam. It is well to plow or dig under well-rotted manure and a small amount of lime. The lime will help the plants to resist fungous diseases. For early use sow in berry boxes or on overturned pieces of sod and transplant when all danger of frost is past. Sow in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way, three-quarters of an inch deep, leaving six plants to a hill. Sow a little thick as the bugs will get some of the plants.



CHICAGO PICKLING

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Early to mature, bearing in clusters, very vigorous and prolific. Excellent early kind. Fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at the blossom end, crisp and tender.

EARLY SHORT GREEN OR FRAME—An excellent sort for table use and pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, crisp, tender flesh; makes excellent pickles.

BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety, extensively grown for pickles. Vines are vigorous. Fruits bright green, of medium size, very smooth; flesh crisp and tender.

CHICAGO PICKLING—This variety is perhaps the most popular of the pickling varieties. It originated in the vicinity of Chicago, and has become well-known throughout the country. Very prolific and a heavy cropper. Color very dark green.

JERSEY PICKLING—This variety is between the long and the short green, forming a long, slender pickle which is very crisp and tender. The vines are very vigorous and productive. This sort is excellent for slicing as well as for pickling.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are very long, slender and of uniformly dark green color. The variety furnishes some fruits early, but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. This is an excellent sort for slicing and is very largely used for pickles. With age it turns to a rich golden yellow, when it can be used for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—A very popular variety which is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. It is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The flesh is of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—The strain of this variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling and very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well formed and full at both ends. The fruit is of excellent flavor, crisp and very tender.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—The vines are hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, and fruiting very freely. The fruit is thickly set with small spines. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles.

DAVIS PERFECT—Has individual points of distinction which make it exceptional amongst White Spine Cucumbers. Long, slim, beautiful dark green color, transparent like fresh, deliciously cooling, refreshing flavor, and crisp. It is the most popular among extra long white spine cucumbers. Its extreme vigor in growth makes it the best blight resister of the long sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c. 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

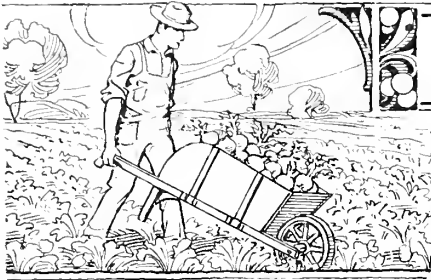
EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC—Matures perhaps 10 days earlier than other varieties. A standard pickler. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

PRICES ON CUCUMBERS (Except where noted): Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.



IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY



BEETS



TABLE VARIETIES FOR YOUR GARDEN

Planting Directions—1 oz. will sow about 100 ft. row; 1 acre requires 7 lbs.

Beets require a deep, rich, sandy loam and can be sown as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep. Use the young tops for greens.

When planted in succession you can always have tender greens, using the roots for canning. Beets are easily stored in cellars or in pits outside. Beets keep well when packed in sand. For field culture the rows should be about 2½ feet apart.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A handsome beet, a second early and main crop for market. A great favorite everywhere and very largely planted. Medium sized, almost globe-shaped, free from rootlets. Uniform and perfectly smooth. Red fleshed, slightly zoned, also sweet, tender and never stringy.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, specially recommended as an extra early, superior sort. Has been so improved in shape, size, appearance and quality, as compared with the original that it is now a distinct variety. Has a large, flattened, globe-shaped root, is smooth, of a deep blood color and is of best quality. Very sweet and tender. Tops are small. One of the best for early use. Becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety. Great favorite with the market gardeners.

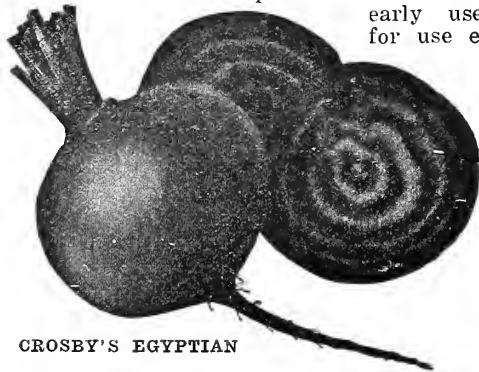
Shultz's
Selected
Detroit
Dark Red



DETROIT DARK RED

—Planted by market gardeners for both early and late crops, a fine keeper for winter use. Very dark red color throughout; is planted also for its tops to be used as greens.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN



Beets are easily grown in any soil; have no insect enemies of any consequence. They contain a large amount of sugar and are an appetizing food when either boiled or pickled. Market gardeners who plant Shultz's Selected, Proven Beet Seeds, say they yield money making crops for them.

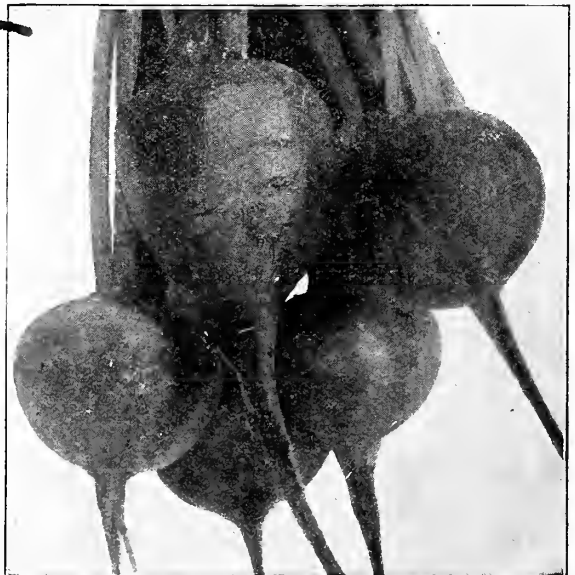
DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP—Tops medium sized, stems and veins dark red, leaves green, root dark purplish red, flesh carmine with purple tinge, zoned with lighter shade, medium early sort, tender, sweet and a good cropper.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—One of the earliest varieties; planted extensively both by market gardeners and for the home garden. It is a standard sort and is appreciated mostly on account of its earliness and very fine quality. The flesh is dark red, firm, crisp and tender. The best variety for growing in hotbeds or for forcing.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—Fine for bunching and a standard winter variety. It is a very early sort. The skin and flesh is a deep blood-red. It is sweet and tender in quality and is an exceptionally fine beet for winter use. It has a small tap root and small top. It is very fine for bunching.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Very dark blood-red flesh. Choice long late beet of fine quality.

PRICES ON ALL BEETS—Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.



"My garden planted with Shultz's vegetable seeds last season was a great success.

"All the seeds that I have planted germinated well and produced an abundant supply of vegetables for my family throughout the season.

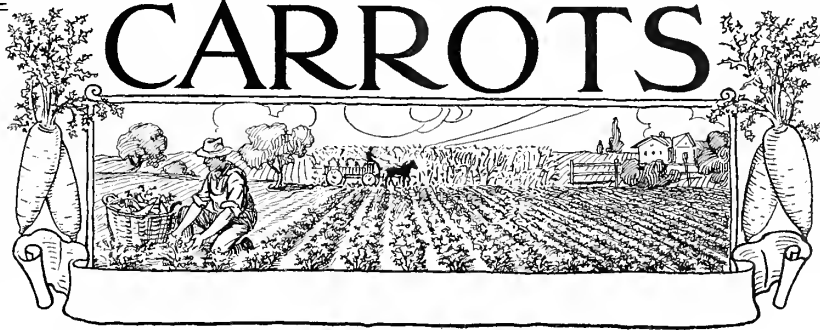
"The Shultz's Selected Detroit Dark Red Beet is the finest I have ever grown.

"Tomatoes, Carrots and Beans were equally productive. It is a pleasure to plant a garden with Shultz's seeds as we are always assured of a good crop of vegetables."—Mrs. Wm. Gray, Urbana, Ill.

We receive thousands of testimonials every year praising the quality of Shultz's seeds. Send us a trial order this year.

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Carrots — a most profitable crop for the market gardener. These varieties chosen for high production and good quality. They'll make good healthful food in abundance, and find a hearty welcome in every home.

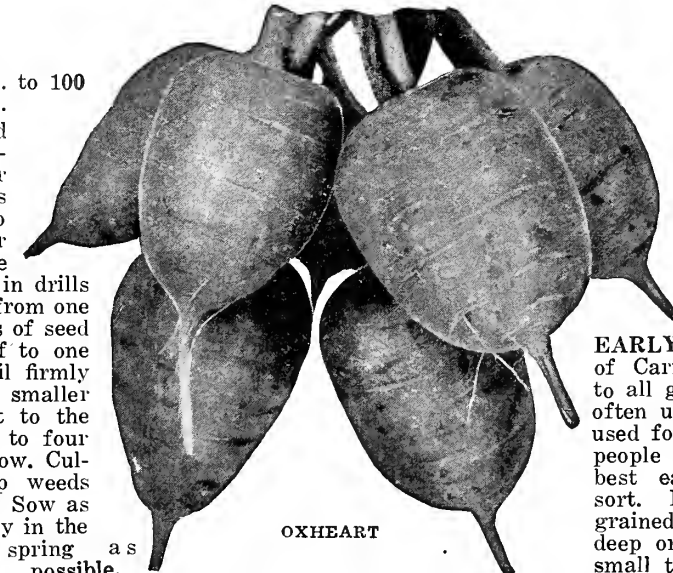


Plant plenty of these Carrots this season. If you have a surplus you can keep them all winter in a cellar or feed them to Cows, Horses, Sheep or Poultry.

CARROTS For Your Table

Planting Directions— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. row; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. per acre.

A sandy, rich loam, and deeply cultivated is the better soil for carrots. For home gardens sow in rows 16 inches apart and thin to 6 inches in the row. For field culture, prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and press the soil firmly above the seed. Thin the smaller table sorts to six or eight to the foot and the field varieties to four or six inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly and keep weeds out. Sow as early in the spring as possible.



OXHEART

OXHEART—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. Tops comparatively small. Roots four and one-half to five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock feeding.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—A variety of Carrot long and favorably known to all growers. It is not large, but is often used for early crop. It can be used for forcing. Considered by many people to be the best early table sort. Flesh fine grained; color, a deep orange; has small tops.

CHANTENAY—This is the Carrot for the market gardener or home use. It is beautiful in shape and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow from five to six inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper and the roots are usually very early. It is recommended very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-around usefulness.

DANVER'S HALF LONG—A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties.

PRICES ON ALL CARROTS—Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

OKRA or GUMBO

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 100 ft. row.

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsup, etc. Highly esteemed in the South. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from one to three inches long.

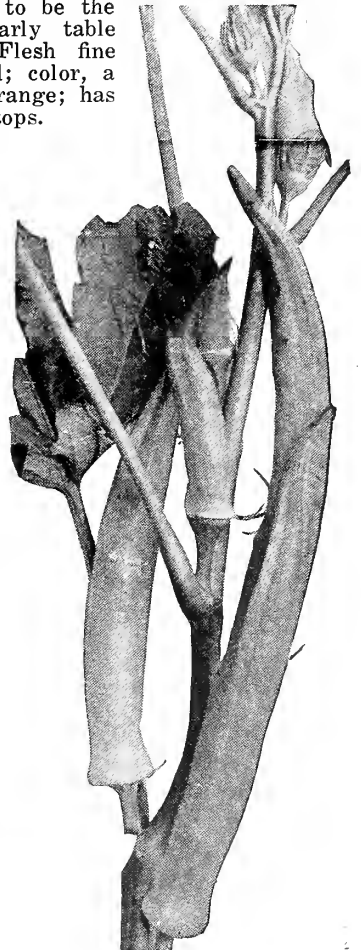
WHITE VELVET—Distinct in appearance; the large pods are perfectly round, smooth, an attractive velvety white, of superior flavor and tenderness. Plant dwarf, of compact, branching growth; very prolific.

DWARF GREEN—The best of the dwarf, short, green pod varieties. It is very productive and the pods are tender and of the finest quality.

PRICE OF OKRA—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.



SHULTZ'S
SELECTED
DANVER
CARROT

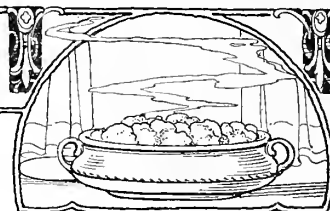




Fresh Cauliflower From Her Garden

CAULIFLOWER

The kind that you'll be proud to serve on special occasions. Very healthy and a rare delicacy when gathered fresh from your own garden.



A Healthful and Delightful Dish

Planting Directions—1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

For early crop, sow seed in hotbed or in boxes about six weeks before time to plant out. Transplant early in spring in rows three feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Plants should be cultivated often to be kept growing continuously. When heads begin to form the leaves should be tied together over the head to keep out the light and produce fine white heads.

EARLY SNOWBALL—An improved extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. It is highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It grows on a robust stem and produces magnificent white heads. Although one of the best for forcing under glass and cultivated principally for an early crop, it does equally well for late planting. Heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—A remarkably sure heading early Cauliflower. It is of dwarf habit, with short outside leaves and is similar in all respects to Early Snowball, and nearly as early. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.25; ¼ lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS—This is a very fine variety, producing large, solid white heads. The stems are of medium height. A sure cropper and much esteemed in many sections. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

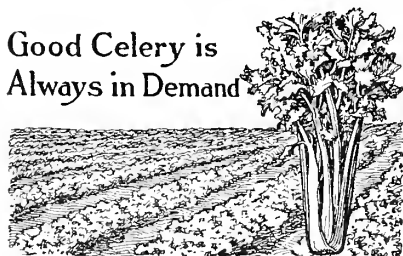
EARLY LONDON—Large and hardy; hard firm heads. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

Selected Celery Seed

Good Celery is
Always in Demand



Planting Directions—1 oz. for 3,000 plants; 4 oz. required for 1 acre.

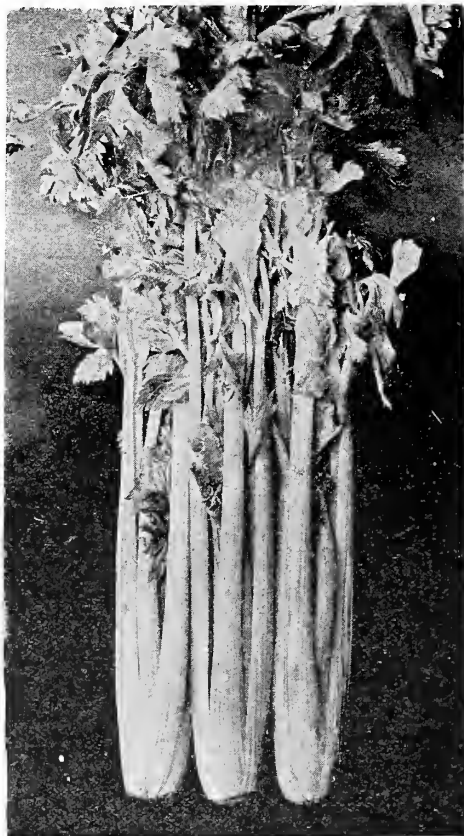
Celery does well in muck land but can be grown in any good—preferably moist—garden soil. Sow in rich soil, in boxes inside or in frames under glass. When plants are two inches high, transplant again in boxes or cold frames two inch each way. Seeds germinate slow, in about 20 days.

Dig trenches four feet apart and six inches deep, set the plants six to eight inches apart in the trench. Have the soil very firm and rich, plant in trenches, and as the plants grow draw the earth closely around them to blanch the stems, or, better yet, bleach them between boards. Never do this in wet weather, or the stems will rust. South of the Ohio, celery can remain in the ground all winter with a little protection. In the north plants should be taken up and stacked closely together with soil firmed around the roots, and kept in the cellar or a pit for use.

GIANT PASCAL—The stalks are large, thick, solid and crisp. Fine keeper. Has an agreeable almond flavor and is absolutely free from bitterness. It requires but little earthing up to blanch and keeps its freshness a long time after being marketed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This is the best Celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find an extra early sort equal in quality and appearance. Plants of medium size, compact and stocky, with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—The most desirable for either home or market use. It blanches beautifully, and the stalks are crisp, succulent and of delicious flavor, and no other variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table as White Plume. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

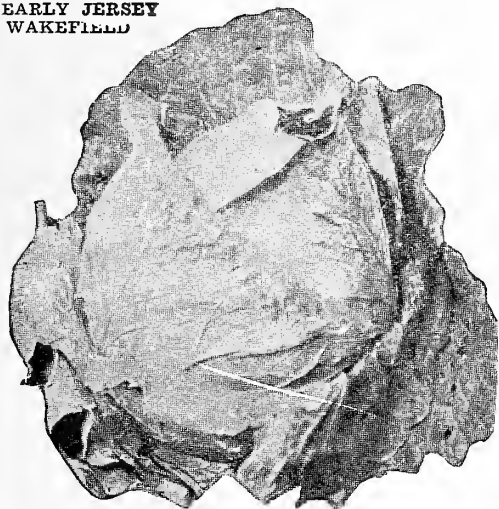


GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

THE "TIP-TOP BRAND" ON THE PACKAGE IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

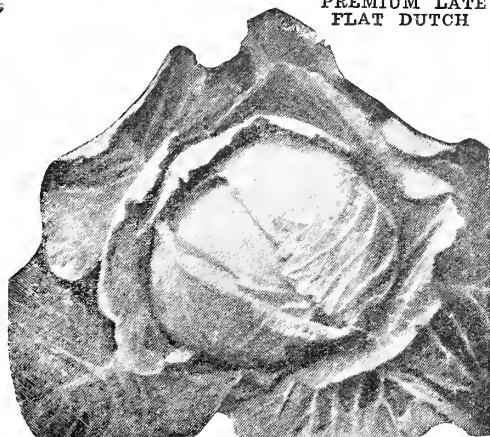
SHULTZ CABBAGE

EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD



Gathering Dollars From His
Garden of Shultz Selected
Cabbages.

PREMIUM LATE
FLAT DUTCH



Strains. Plant a succession of these selected, proven varieties and have nice flavory cabbage in your garden all summer and up into the fall.

Planting Directions—1 oz. for about 4,000 plants.

Enrich the soil with plenty of manure and spade or plow deep. Good drainage is necessary. Sow inside in boxes or under glass six weeks before planting out. Plant in rows two feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. For late cabbage, sow outside in seedbeds in May and transplant in row 2½ feet apart and 2 feet between plants in the row.

EARLY VARIETIES

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardness, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Plant compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and light green. Stem short. Heads medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed, excellent quality.

ALL HEAD EARLY—The plant of this excellent sort is compact, with few outer leaves, which are smooth and rather thick; short stem. Heads very large for so early a variety, very solid, flat but deep and uniform in size and shape.

ALL SEASONS—No variety is more reliable than this is in producing heads. Its rapid growth and good size make it desirable for either early or late planting, and for the latter purpose it has become very popular. Heads are solid, round flattened on top and will remain longer in the field without bursting than any. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer.

SUCCESSION—A sure-heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons, but usually a little later maturing. The plant is very vigorous. The head is deep and very firm. The second early sort adapted for autumn as well as summer use.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—One of the most valuable second early sorts. Plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves; rows can be set close together. Heads large, nearly round or slightly flattened, very solid and uniform, maturing with early summer. Practically

every plant will form a good, solid head which will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch. Fine grained dainty flavor.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—This is one of the best of the second early sorts, very hardy and sure heading. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth this variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Head of medium size, sharply pointed, very hard and of good quality. Keeps well both summer and winter. Early Winningstadt will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort.

FALL OR LATE VARIETIES

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—This standard variety matures a little earlier than any of the late sorts, is of low growth, with a very large head, broad and flat. The standard of very large late Cabbages. An excellent keeper.

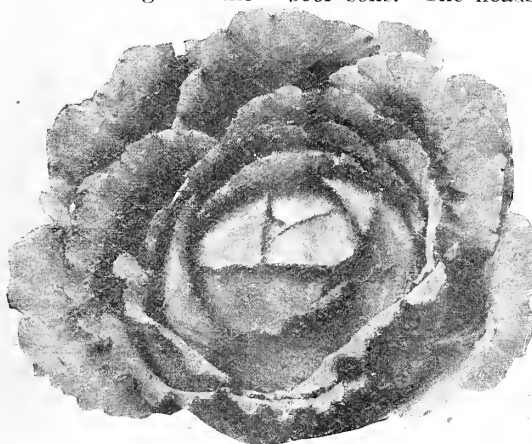
IMPROVED SUREHEAD—Remarkable for its certainty to head, even under unfavorable conditions. It is a cabbage of the general Flat Dutch type, with the same large, deep, somewhat flattened head and same fine qualities. A late sort, uniform in growth, hardy heads of fine texture.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—This strain is the result of much care in developing to maintain good qualities. It is a very popular sort. The plant has a short stem, rather large outer leaves and is very sure heading. Does well on poor soils. The heads can be kept in good condition until spring.

DANISH BALLHEAD—A well-known variety on account of its solid heads and unsurpassed keeping qualities. Heads are of medium size with few outer leaves. Solid, crisp, tender with small amount of waste. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75 postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Undoubtedly is the best red cabbage in existence. Matures solid heads, very large and crisp. Color deep red. Fine for shipping, as it is a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

PRICES ON CABBAGE (except Danish Ballhead and Mammoth Red Rock): Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



SUCCESSION CABBAGE



Squash Fried in Meal an Irresistible Appeal

SHULTZ SQUASH

Rich flavor and fine grained flesh distinguish Shultz Squash from many of the common sorts. From this selection you can choose those varieties best adapted for baking, for pies, or for keeping and shipping qualities. They are all proven Squash and will afford heavy

Both the
Summer and
Fall Vari-
eties—and
the Choice of
America



yields of fine, meaty fruit. Check off the ones you want NOW, and be ready when the season for planting arrives.

Planting Directions—One ounce for 50 hills. About four pounds to an acre.

Squash does best in a good, rich soil. Sow in hills 4 to 5 feet apart for summer squash. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, thinning to the 5 strongest plants. Winter varieties need 6 to 8 feet between hills.

Summer Varieties

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—The old standard sort, early and very productive. The fruits when fully grown are about one foot long, with uniformly crooked neck and surface densely warted. The color is bright yellow. The shell is very hard when fruit is ripe.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—This is the well known, very early, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash, of medium size. The color is creamy white with a comparatively smooth surface. The vines are vigorous and very productive.

SHULTZ'S NEW MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—An early maturing, somewhat flattened, scalloped bush squash, of largest size and the handsomest of the summer varieties. The fruit is uniformly warted and a beautiful, clear, waxy white.

Planting Directions—1 oz. to 100 ft. row; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Requires a very rich, loose, moist soil. Spade or plow under well rotted manure in the fall. For spring culture the rows should be 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to about six inches between plants. Spinach can be sown in the fall for early spring use. Cover seedbed with straw, leaves, etc.

SAVOY LEAVED—This sort is also known as Bloomsdale and as Norfolk Savoy Leaved. It is a very early variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy Cabbage. It is hardy

Autumn and Winter Varieties

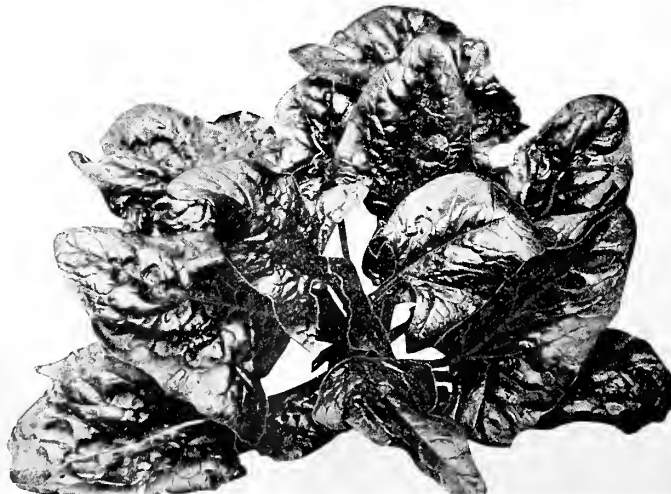
SHULTZ'S IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD—One of the best of the winter squashes. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, heavy, moderately warted, with very hard shell. Skin uniformly dark bronze green. Flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick, dry and richly flavored.

NEW GOLDEN HUBBARD—The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are of medium size. They are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell is moderately warted, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end. The flesh is deep orange, dry, fine grained and rich flavored.

DELICIOUS—Delicious is a fall and winter variety of medium size. The fruits are moderately hard, usually dark green, but sometimes lighter in color and mottled, and are without any hard shell. The flesh is thick, very fine grained and bright yellow in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

PRICES OF ALL SQUASHES, except Delicious: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c, postpaid.

SPINACH



ROUND THICK LEAF SPINACH

and grows in warm weather. Seed round.

GIANT THICK LEAVED—A very rapid grower, with large thick, deep green, fleshy leaves; slow to seed and very hardy. Highly recommended for early Spring sowing, and is suitable for home garden as well as market.

ROUND THICK LEAF—A rapid grower, forming a cluster of slightly crimped dark green leaves of good quality; perhaps the most popular variety of Spinach grown.

LONG STANDING—An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality, comparatively late in season, but after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts.

PRICES OF ALL SPINACH—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

WE WANT ORDERS **You Can Save BIG MONEY NOW**



**By Buying at Present
Prices**

PRICES ON THE MARKET Have Already **ADVANCED**. All kinds of Clover Seed are scarce at this time, but fortunately we bought a Large Supply early in the Fall, and this

seed is now awaiting shipment to you.

The Farm Bureaus are pushing **SOY BEANS** and **COW PEAS**, but the supply this season is very short. Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee all have short crops of these, but we have secured **FAIR STOCKS** of **EXCELLENT QUALITIES**. We can conscientiously advise **EARLY** buying on Clovers, Cow Peas and **SOY BEANS**, as these will all be in short supply before the season ends.

Don't forget we supply Books and Cultural Leaflets with any order for any crop, which will give you all the needed information for planting and harvesting of any seed you buy from us. It is a part of the service we render you.

SUDAN and **MILLET** Crops are short, and it is advisable to buy your supplies of these early. In making out your list do not forget to buy your **SEED CORN** early enough to **TEST** it for germination. While all corn we supply is tested in our own laboratory, we like to have our customers check up on results and recommend us to their friends.

Before mailing your order do not forget to order our \$1.00 Garden Seed Collection. We specialize on this collection. If you don't believe we have given you \$2.00 worth of seed we want you to send it right back at our expense.

SHULTZ SEED CO., OLNEY, ILL.

SHULTZ SEED CO.

These quotations are based on today's markets and are made subject to change and are only good for prompt acceptance. Remember all seed is shipped subject to your inspection and approval and if you are not satisfied, you have the privilege of returning the seed and we will refund your money. All prices F. O. B. Olney, Illinois. Prices of former lists void. Bags furnished Free. Price List Jan. 1, 1923

ALFALFA			
	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Tip-Top	\$15.00	\$ 7.60	\$ 3.90
Lucky Strike	14.00	7.10	3.65
North Dakota	15.00	7.60	3.90

MEDIUM RED CLOVER			
	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Tip-Top	14.00	7.10	3.65
Lucky Strike	13.00	6.60	3.40
Silver Coin	12.50	6.35	3.25

MAMMOTH CLOVER			
	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Tip-Top	15.00	7.60	3.90

ALSIKE			
	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Tip-Top	\$11.00	\$ 5.60	\$ 2.90
Lucky Strike	10.00	5.10	2.65

SWEET CLOVER—White Biennial			
	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Tip-Top	\$ 9.00	\$ 4.60	\$ 2.40
Crimson Clover	13.00	6.60	3.40
White Dutch Clover	27.00	13.60	6.90
Japan Clover	6.50	3.35	1.80

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER

See Prices Below.

COW PEAS			
	10 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.
	per bu.		
Whippoorwill	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.65
New Era	3.00	3.10	1.65
Red Ripper	3.00	3.10	1.65
Blackeye	3.00	3.10	1.65
Mixed with Blackeye	2.75	2.85	1.50
Mixed, Standard	2.75	2.85	1.50

SOY BEANS

Holly Brook	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.40
Manchu	2.50	2.60	1.40
Ito San	2.75	2.85	1.50
Medium Early Yellow	2.50	2.60	1.40
Black Ebony	2.75	2.85	1.50
Mammoth Yellow	2.25	2.35	1.75
A. K.	2.50	2.60	1.40
Virginia	2.75	2.85	1.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Silverhull Buckwheat	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.25
Japanese Buckwheat	2.25	2.35	1.25
	Cwt.	50 lb.	25 lb.
Hairy Vetch	\$25.00	\$12.60	\$ 6.40
Sudan Grass—Texas	20.00	10.10	5.15
Billion Dollar Grass	8.00	4.10	2.15
Dwarf Essex Rape	10.00	5.10	2.65
Hog Pasture Mix.	8.00	4.10	2.15
Standard Broom Corn	12.00	6.10	3.15
Dwarf Broom Corn	10.00	5.10	2.65

POTATOES

	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Early Red River Ohio	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.00	\$.60
Irish Cobbler	2.00	1.10	.65
Early Rose	2.00	1.10	.65
Rural New Yorker	2.00	1.10	.65
Triumph	2.50	1.35	.75

PEANUTS

	10 lb.	5 lb.	1 lb.
Virginia Jumbo	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.25	\$.30
Early Spanish	2.00	1.10	.30

SEED OATS

	25 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.
	per bu.	per bu.	
Iowa 105	\$.75	\$.80	\$.85
Iowa 103	.75	.80	.85
Yellow Kherson	.65	.70	.75
Silver Mine	.80	.85	.90
Swedish Select	.90	.95	1.00
Rod Rust Proof	.90	.95	1.00
White Oats Reel	.60	.65	.70
Mixed Oats Reel	.50	.55	.60
Speltz	1.10	1.15	1.20

BARLEY

	10 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.
	per bu.		
Common	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.00
White Hullless	2.40	2.50	1.35
Oderbrucker	1.40	1.50	.85
Wisc. Pedigree	1.40	1.50	.85
Fancy 6 Row	1.25	1.35	.75
Chevalier 2 Row	1.70	1.80	1.00

RYE

Spring	1.75	1.85	1.00
Common	1.50	1.60	.90

FORAGE CROPS

	10 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.
	per bu.	per bu.	
Millet—German	2.50	2.60	1.40
Millet—Japanese	3.00	3.10	1.65
Millet—White Wonder	2.50	2.60	1.40
Millet—Common	2.50	2.60	1.40
Millet—Tenn. Cult.	3.00	3.10	1.65
Cane Seed—Amber	3.00	3.10	1.65
Cane Seed—Orange	3.00	3.10	1.65
Cane Seed—Sugar Drip	4.00	4.10	2.15
Cane Seed—Texas Seeded	4.00	4.10	2.10
Kaffir Corn—White	3.00	3.10	1.65
Kaffir Corn—Red	3.00	3.10	1.65
Feterita	3.00	3.10	1.65
Milo Maize	3.00	3.10	1.65

TIMOTHY

	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Tip-Top	\$ 3.75	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.00
Lucky Strike	3.50	1.85	.95
Silver Coin	3.00	1.60	.90

EXTRA FANCY

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Ky. Blue Grass	35.00	17.60	9.00
English Blue Grass	25.00	12.60	6.35
Orchard Grass	13.00	6.60	3.40
Tip-Top Red Top Fancy			
re-cleaned	25.00	12.60	6.40
Lucky Strike fancy re-			
cleaned	24.00	12.10	6.15
Silver Coin	23.00	11.60	5.85
Pasture & Meadow Mix	14.00	7.10	3.60
Permanent Pasture	14.00	7.10	3.60
Lawn Grass	50.00	25.10	12.65

SEED CORN—Shelled, graded and guaranteed to germinate 95 per cent.

90 Day Yellow	2.25	1.30	.75
Mortgage Lifter	2.50	1.40	.80
Reid's Yellow Dent	1.75	1.00	.60
Golden Leaming	2.00	1.15	.70
Iowa Gold Mine	1.75	1.00	.60
Boone County White	1.75	1.00	.60
Johnson County White	2.00	1.15	.70
St. Charles	1.75	1.00	.60
90 Day White	2.25	1.30	.75
Bloody Butcher	2.00	1.15	.70

SILCO CORN

Shultz's Mammoth Won-			
der	5.00	2.75	1.50
Eureka	2.50	1.40	.80
Va. Ensilage	2.50	1.40	.80
Hickory King	2.00	1.15	.70
White Democrat	2.50	1.40	.80

POP CORN

	Cwt.	50 lb.	25 lb.
White Rice	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.40
Golden Queen	8.00	4.10	2.15
Hullless Japanese	10.00	5.10	2.65

SUNFLOWERS

Mammoth Russian	10.00	5.10	2.65
Mixed	8.00	4.10	2.15
Navy Beans	8.00	4.10	2.15
Red Kidney Beans	12.00	6.10	3.15
Flax	10.00	5.10	2.65

MIXTURES

	cwt.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
50% Clover and 50% Alsike	21.00	10.60	5.85
20% Alsike and Timothy Mixed 80%	9.60	4.90	2.55
Clover, Alsike and Timothy Mixed Equal	16.50	8.35	4.25
20% Clover and Timothy Mixed 80%	10.00	5.10	2.60
80% Alsike and Redtop 20%	20.00	10.10	5.15
80% Clover and Redtop 20%	22.00	10.10	5.60
Clover, Alsike and Redtop Mixed Equal	20.00	10.25	5.40
20% Mammoth Clover and Timothy 80%	11.60	6.05	3.25
10% White Clover and Timothy 90%	10.00	5.10	2.60
Red Top and Timothy	12.00	6.10	3.25

HUBAM CLOVER, The New Annual White Blossom Sweet Clover. We are able to offer thoroughly re-cleaned, scarified genuine Hubam sweet clover at following prices: 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$5.00; all postpaid, bags free. Lower prices in larger quantities as follows: ¼ bu., \$7.00; ½ bu., \$13.00; 1 bu., \$24.00; all F. O. B. Olney, bags free.





PEAS



CORN



PEAS



BEANS



BEANS

SHULTZ'S MAMMOTH \$1.00 SEED COLLECTION

POSTPAID—COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1—POSTPAID

30 Large and 5 Extra Large 10 Cent Packages, All for \$1.00

This lot is up in 35 packages and will not be changed. Catalogue value \$2.00.

<p>Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, Early Blood Turnip.</p> <p>Cabbage—Early Winningstadt, Late Flat Dutch.</p> <p>Carrot—Danver's Half Long</p> <p>Cucumber—Early White Spine, Early Short Green.</p> <p>Corn—Stowell's Evergreen.</p> <p>Lettuce—Big Boston, Early Curled Simpson.</p> <p>Endive—</p> <p>Watermelon—Kleckley's Sweet.</p>	<p>Cauliflower—Early Erfurt.</p> <p>Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers.</p> <p>Pepper—Long Red Cayenne, Ruby King.</p> <p>Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Scarlet, White Tip, Long White Icicle, California Mammoth.</p> <p>Beans—Early Red Valentine, Kentucky Wonder.</p>	<p>Peas—McLean's Little Gem, Telephone.</p> <p>Celery—White Plume.</p> <p>Cantaloupe—Rocky Ford Osage.</p> <p>Parsnip—Hollow Crown.</p> <p>Parsley—Double Curled</p> <p>Spinach—Bloomsdale.</p> <p>Squash—Giant Crookneck.</p> <p>Turnip—Early Milan.</p> <p>Tomato—Matchless, New Stone.</p> <p>Pumpkin—Small Sugar.</p>
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PEPPER

BET

RADISH

TOMATO

CABBAGE

RADISH

CABBAGE

BET

ENDIVE

CUCUMBER

MUSKMELON

LETTUCE

CELERY

SQUASH

CARROT

TOMATO

LETTUCE

ONION

WATERMELON

PARSNIP

TURNIP

PEPPER

PUMPKIN

RADISH

SPINACH

CUCUMBER

RADISH

PARSLEY

WATERMELON

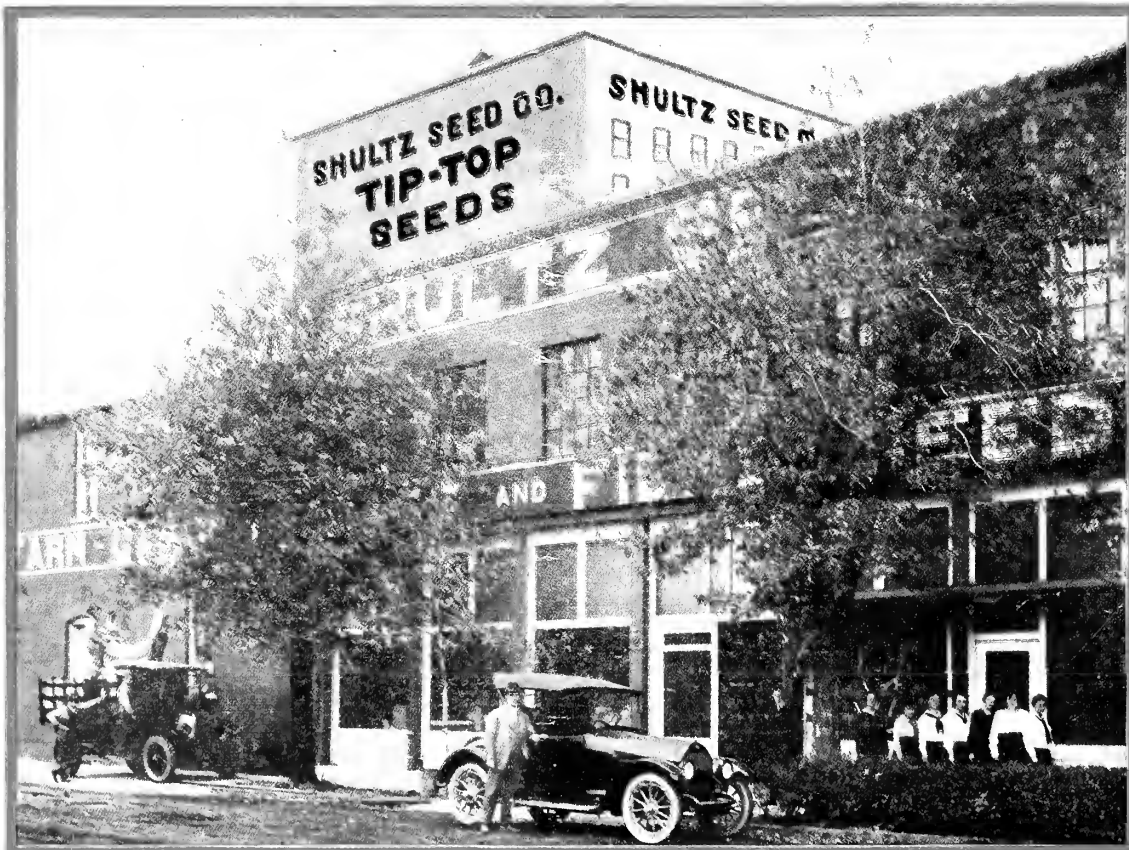
MUSKMELON



The Home of .TIP-TOP Seeds



OUR NEW MAIL ORDER BUILDING



WHERE SEED STOCKS ARE STORED